# The Bombay Gazette

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| THE RHINE NEAR COLOGNE, after Richardson 27 by 14 | 20 | 0 |
| SCENE IN WALES, after Harding (an upright) 22 by 16 | 20 | 0 |
| VENICE, after Harding 22 by 14 | 18 | 0 |
| BARMOUTH, after S. Jackson 21 by 12 | 16 | 0 |
| BUTTERMERE, after E. Penley 19 by 7 | 12 | 0 |
| ON THE CALABRIAN COAST, after Rowbotham 19 by 10 | 12 | 0 |
| THE LAKE OF GENEVA, after Pape 16 by 12 | 12 | 0 |

In addition to the above, many of the best Chromolithographs of former consignments have been repeated, amongst them *Turner's* "Fighting Temeraire," "Venice," "Moonlight at Millbank," and others; The Holy Cave beneath the Rock, &c.

NEW ENGRAVINGS, PLAIN AND COLOURED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AWAKENED SORROW, a Daughter's Consolation; a fine engraving in line and mezzotint: published by Graves & Co. | 16 | 0 |
| RAISING THE MAYPOLE: after Goodall's celebrated picture | 16 | 0 |
| TELEMAQUE AND II DECAMERONE, engraved by Martinet, from Pictures by Papety and Winterhalter, the pair | 24 | 0 |
| THE CASCADE and THE TORRENT, a pair of large coloured Lithographs, each 27 by 22, the pair | 36 | 0 |
| ORPHEE AND LES WILLIS, a pair of large coloured Lithographs, female Groups, each 23 by 19, the pair | 40 | 0 |
| THE EVENING STAR, coloured Lithograph | 18 | 0 |
| Le Bon Livre and Le Mauvais Livre, coloured Lithographs after Brachart, the pair | 32 | 0 |
| VENITIENNE: a coloured Lithograph of much beauty | 18 | 0 |
| PAUL AND FLORENCE, DOMBEY. "What is it that the waves are always saying Floy?" a coloured Lithograph after Barraud | 16 | 0 |

Particulars of the framed Pictures, Coloured and Plain Engravings, Photographs, Carte de Visite Pictures, &c., &c., are contained in the catalogue of Miscellanies lately published.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

### HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs. Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the Makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON. In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.

Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete | 50 0 |
| MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles | 90 0 |
| MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs | 120 |

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl | 175 0 |
| ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design | 190 0 |

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the haudle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Knives | per dozen | Rs. 22 | 0 |
| Dessert Knives | „ | „ 17 | 8 |
| Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair | | „ 7 | 8 |
| Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto | | 7 | 0 |

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

| | |
|---|---|
| HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four | 4 0 |
| OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) | 20 0 |

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover | 40 0 |
| ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs. | 70 0 |
| SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs. | 50 0 |

⁂ Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

| | |
|---|---|
| BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to | 18 0 |
| BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to | 30 0 |

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

| Patterns. | Plain. | King's | Albert. | Lilly. | Linear. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Table Forks ℔ doz. | 27 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 36 |
| Dessert Forks | 22 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 30 |
| Table Spoons „ | 27 | 42 | 42 | 4 | 36 |
| Dessert Spoons „ | 22 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 30 |
| Tea Spoons „ | 14 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| Egg do. gilt „ | 12 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| Mustard do do. „ | 12 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 18 |
| Salt do. do. „ | 12 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 15 |
| Sugar Tongs each. | 2½ | 5 | 5 | 4½ | 4 |
| Sugar Spoons „ | 2½ | 5 | 5 | 4½ | 4 |
| Mustard Ladles „ | 1½ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Gravy Spoons „ | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6¼ |
| Soup Ladle „ | 9 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| Sauce Ladle „ | 3½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 | 4 |
| Butter Knives „ | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4½ | 4 |
| Pickle Forks „ | 1½ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2½ |

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 6.

### HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

*Continued.*

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint | Rs. 8 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Registered | 9 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ with measure | 9 | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ Extra strong | 10 | 0 |
| *About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.* | | |
| To hold two Pints | 12 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Registered | 12 | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ with measure and extra strong | 13 | 0 |
| *Twenty of this Pattern.* | | |
| To hold three Pints | 15 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Registered | 16 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Extra strong and ornamented. | 17 | 0 |
| To hold four Pints | 20 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Superior | 22 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Extra measure | 23 | 0 |
| To hold six Pints | 28 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Ornamented | 29 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Extra filter | 31 | 0 |

*A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.*

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint,—Plain | Rs. 22 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Ornamented | 24 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Superior | 25 | 8 |
| To hold two Pints | 27 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ New model | 29 | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ Extra finish | 32 | 0 |
| To hold three Pints | 35 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ best Patterns | 40 | 0 |

*This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.*

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint | 20 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ New model | 22 | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ Extra funnel | 25 | 0 |
| To hold two Pints | 28 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Superior | 30 | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ Improved Pattern | 32 | 0 |
| To hold four Pints | 42 | 8 |
| „ „ „ „ Double filters | 46 | 0 |
| To hold six Pints | 56 | 8 |

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To hold one Pint | 30 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Elegantly ornamented | 35 | 0 |
| To hold two Pints | 40 | 0 |
| „ „ „ „ Superior | 45 | 0 |
| To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished | 65 | 0 |

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

*In full Sets and in half Sets.*

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

| A FULL SET, COMPRISING:— | Plain. | Linear. | King's | Albert. | Lilly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 12 Table Spoons | 155 | 208 | 243 | 243 | 232 |
| 12 Table Forks | | | | | |
| 12 Dessert Spoons | | | | | |
| 12 Dessert Forks | | | | | |
| 12 Tea Spoons | | | | | |
| 4 Salt Spoons | | | | | |
| 6 Egg Spoons | | | | | |
| 2 Mustard Spoons | | | | | |
| 1 Soup Ladle | | | | | |
| 2 Sauce Ladles | | | | | |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | | | | | |
| 1 Sugar Spoon | | | | | |
| 1 Butter Knife | | | | | |
| A HALF SET, COMPRISING:— | | | | | |
| 6 Table Spoons | 85 | 114 | 134 | 134 | 127 |
| 6 Table Forks | | | | | |
| 6 Dessert Spoons. | | | | | |
| 6 Dessert Forks | | | | | |
| 6 Tea Spoons | | | | | |
| 2 Salt Spoons | | | | | |
| 3 Egg Spoons | | | | | |
| 1 Mustard Spoon | | | | | |
| 1 Soup Ladle | | | | | |
| 1 Sauce Ladle | | | | | |
| 1 Gravy Spoon | | | | | |
| 1 Sugar Spoon | | | | | |
| 1 Butter Knife | | | | | |

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

*N. B.*—It must be clearly understood that the abov are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

*In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.*

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow-rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

## Wanted.

WANTED.—A competent BOOK-KEEPER, European or Native, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Satisfactory testimonials required. Apply to

9th June 1863. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

## Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns. &c., suitable for Banking Houses. Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

Terms Rs. 65 per month.

TO LET.—Light Carriages and very quiet Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen.

THOS. GAYNOR.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to Pestonjee Sooklajee at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s.

## Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts | Rs. 21 | 0 | per dozen. |
| „ „ Ditto in Pints | 11 | 8 | „ „ |
| „ 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts | 16 | 8 | „ „ |
| „ „ Ditto in Pints | 9 | 0 | „ „ |
| „ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts | 12 | 8 | „ „ |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French.
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Champagne, in case containing | | | 1 doz. each. | |
| Moselle, | ditto | ditto | 1 | „ |
| Sherry, | ditto | ditto | 3 | „ |
| Claret, | ditto | ditto | 2 | „ |
| Eau de Cologne, in Boxes | | | ½ | „ |

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing | | | 3 doz. each. | |
| Sherry, | ditto | ditto | 3 | „ |
| Brandy, | ditto | ditto | 1 | „ |
| Old Tom, | ditto | ditto | 1 | „ |
| Whiskey, | ditto | ditto | 1 | „ |

W. NICOL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES— | | | |
| Black Seal.........Amontillado | per dozen | | Rs. 28 |
| Bronze do.<br>White do. ......Good Dinner Wines | „ | | „ 24 |
| Brown do.<br>Yellow do. | „ | | „ 22 |
| MADEIRA, very old | „ | | „ 42 |
| PORT— | | | |
| Black Seal—Matured Fruity | Quarts | „ | „ 30 |
| Do. Do. | Pints | „ | „ 15 |
| Red Seal | Quarts | „ | „ 24 |
| Do. Do. | Pints | „ | „ 13 |
| CLARET— | | | |
| Chateux Margux | | „ | „ 34 |
| Leoville | | „ | „ 28 |
| St. Julien | | „ | „ 22 |
| Medoc | | „ | „ 16 |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | | |
| Superior quality...A. DePaul | Quarts | „ | „ 40 |
| Do. ...A. DePaul | Pints | „ | „ 21 |
| Do. ...J. C. Morizet | Quarts | „ | „ 36 |
| Do. ... do | Pints | „ | „ 19 |
| HOCK— | | | |
| Sparking and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... } | | „ | „ 38 |
| MOSELLE do do. | | | |
| CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE | | „ | „ 21 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s do | | „ | „ 18 |
| CURACOA | | „ | „ 42 |
| MARASCHINO | | „ | „ 40 |
| CHERRY BRANDY | | „ | „ 30 |
| SPIRITS— | | | |
| Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 | | „ | „ |
| Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old) | | „ | „ 50 |
| Rum ...Fine old Jamaica | | „ | „ 20 |
| Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London | | „ | „ |
| Do. ...Hollands, in cases | | „ | „ |
| WHISKEY ...Glenlivat, Crabbie | | „ | „ 21 |

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

*Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TObacco, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, of other Roofing. LYON BROTHERS & Co.

WHITWORTH'S RIFLES.—The undersigned have received a small consignment of Whitworth Rifles, produced by the Whitworth Rifle Company, which they are prepared to sell at the following prices:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Rifle complete with sling, muzzle stopper snap cap, and sword bayonet | 125 |
| Or without bayonet | 115 |

Bullets and lubricating wads can also be supplied.

Bombay, 2nd June 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

HAM AND CHEESE.—For sale at the Godown of Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., No. 6, Apollo Street. Price 12 Annas per lb.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

## New Advertisements.

FOR SALE, at a reduced price, in order to close consignment, a few Cases of Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co.'s Superior PALE SHERRY, at Rs. 18 per dozen. Apply to GEO. POLLEXFEN & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Lord Raglan*, from London, are requested to SEND OF BOATS for their respective Cargoes, failing which, they will be landed by Captain Pope, at the Custom-house, at their expense and risk.

Captain Pope, having landed a number of packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery as soon as possible. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—It has been announced that, at the Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on the 13th May last, a reduction of 47½ per cent. was declared on the current annual premiums of all parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Society during the present year, being 2½ per cent. more than the amount of reduction of last year, which was 45 per cent.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

WATER SUPPLY TO SHIPPING.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 19th instant, the Municipal Commissioners will be prepared to take upon themselves the supply of Water to the Shipping in Bombay Harbour; and that, from the above date, applications for Water should be made to the Commissioners' Agent on the Apollo Bunder, who will supply the same at a charge of One Rupee per Ton of 250 Gallons.

By order,
W. TRACEY.
11th June 1863. Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

## Notices.

WE hereby notify, that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM in London, and the same will be carried on under the name and style of S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.

SORABJEE AND NOWROZJEE NANABHOY.
Bombay, 1st June 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. HAMILTON MAXWELL is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

Bombay, 6th June 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccudum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Octavia*, Captain F. Bristow, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Bristow at their expence and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June 1863. Agents for Ship *Octavia.*

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proximo).

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.
Bombay, 5th June 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified for general information, under instructions from the Government of India, that the levy of the Transit duties (known as the Maunpore Road Dues) on the portion of the Agra and Bombay Road between Indore and Sindwah, will be wholly suspended on all articles (except Opium) in transit by that route as an experimental measure, during the year from 6th June 1863 to 5th June 1864; and that with the exception specified no tax whatever of the above nature will be levied during the said period on Merchandise or other articles under transport by that line.

2. The transit duty on Opium hitherto levied on the said road, as per margin, will from the 6th June 1863 be increased by (Rs. 1-4) one Rupee and four annas per chest, making the Transit charge on this article,

| On Opium weighed | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Indore | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. Dhar and Ruttam | 2 | 6 | 0 |

On Opium weighed at Indore Rs. 2 2
„ Do. at Dhar and Ruttam „ 3 10

which will be payable in cash at Indore to the Deputy Opium Agent on the issue of the Passports.

The amount so realized will be entered in an account termed "the Maunpore Opium Dues account," and will be deposited in the Indore Treasury, for distribution at the end of the year, amongst the sharers in the existing Road and Opium Dues, in the same proportion as at present.

R. J. MEADE,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.
Indore Residency, 30th May 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, have this day transferred, assigned, and set over unto DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, all and singular, the beneficial interest and good-will of me, the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, in the business of the Clarendon Family Hotel at Byculla, and also all the book and other debts, stock in trade, goods, articles, and things belonging thereto.

It is requested that all the debts due by the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE on account of the said Hotel, may be preferred forthwith to the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, who will discharge the same, and that all outstandings and debts due to the said business may be paid to the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, who are authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.

The interest and liability of the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE in the said business having ceased from this day, he will not be liable for the debts which may from this day be incurred on account of the said Hotel, but the same shall be payable and the outstandings recovered by the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE.
DADABHOY NUSSERWAJEE.
માણેકજી સોરાબજી.
MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

Dated this first day of June 1863.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Schooner *Constance*.
Schooner *Mahi*.

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Cables, &c.

ALSO,

4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appurtenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1840, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered. She has been decked with Teak.

The Schooner *Constance* is 186 Tons burthen, Schooner *Mahi* of 164 Tons burthen. These Vessels were built in the Bombay Dock Yard in 1838, of the best Malabar Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and their Hulls are in good repair and sound condition.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

The Vessels are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
*Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 28th May 1863.*

### LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemens.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleue Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.
1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzen Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canzmein Laken Galop.

*Terms—Cash.*

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

# Commercial.

## BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
*Friday, 12th June 1863.*

### EXCHANGE.

| On What Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0¼d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do. | 2s. 0½d. |
| Do. Documents | Do. do. | 2s. 0¾d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 99½ |
| Madras | 30 days' sight | 100¼ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 224 per $100 |

### SHARES.

| Names. | Paid up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | Rs. | | [ex divd. |
| Agra Bank | 500 | 5 per ct. | 125 per ct. pm. |
| Bombay Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 168 prem. |
| Central Bank | 250 | 2½ do. | 24 prem. |
| Commercial Bank | 500 | 4 do. | 47 ex divd. |
| Chartered Bank of India, A. & China | 200 | 2½ do. | 25 prem. |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China | 250 | 5 do. | 112 prem. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | 120 per ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank | 1,000 | 4½ do. | 134 prem. |
| PRESS COS. | | | |
| Apollo Press Co. | 11,000 | 1,800 per share. | Rs. 24,000 p.sh. |
| Colaba Press Co. | 2,700 | 390 do. | Rs. 6,000 p.sh. |
| Fort Press Co. | 3,667 | 575 per share | Rs. 10,800 p.sh. |
| Hydraulic Press Co. | 4,000 | 350 per share | Rs. 1,600 prem. [per share. |
| Elphinstone Land & Press Co. | 6,000 | 250 per share | Rs. 12,000 prm. [per share. |
| RAILWAY COS. | | | |
| G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock. | 218-3-0 | per ct. | Rs. 8 prem. |
| Do. New £20 shares. | 130.14.6 | 2¼ do. | Rs. 12 prem. |
| Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co. | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Nominal. |
| SPINNING & WEAVING COS. | | | |
| Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 per share. | 300 disct. |
| Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,100 | ...... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co. | 550 | ...... | Rs. 150 disct. |
| Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. | 2,500 | 450 Rs. p. share. | Rs. 300 pm. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. | 1,500 | ...... | Rs. 200 disct. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 300 disct. |
| Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co. | 4,500 | ...... | Rs. 250 disct. |
| Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited | 125 | ...... | Nominal. |
| Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co. | 5,000 | ...... | Rs. 200 dist. |
| Colaba Land Co. | 10,000 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 15,000. |
| Throstle Mill Co. | 4,000 | ...... | Rs. 2,000 disct. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan | 104 |
| " Loan 1835-36.<br>Loan 1842-43.<br>Loan 1854-55. | 99½ |
| New Five per Cent. Loan | 109½ |
| Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan | 119 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-4½ |
| Bank of England Notes | " 10-3 |
| Spanish Dollars | " 240 |
| Carolus | " 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | " 225 |
| German Crowns | " 213 |
| Five Franc Pieces | " 205 |
| Bar Silver | " 107¼ |
| Gold Leaf | " 16-12 |

### FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) | £2 7s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| " (Seed) | £1 15s. 0d. nominal. |
| To London (Cotton) | £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. |
| " (Seed) | £2 5s. 0d. nominal. |
| To China<br>To Clyde<br>To Hull | No enquiry. |
| To Calcutta and back | Rs. 20 offered. |

### (PRICES CURRENT (11th June 1863.)

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Broach and Surat New (ready.) | Rs. 485 to 490 |
| New Dhollera, (ready.) | " 480 to 482 |
| New Bhownuggur, (ready.) | " 480 to 482 |
| New Oomravuttee | " 435 to 445 |
| New Compta | " 455 to 440 |
| New Dharwar Sawginned | " 555 to 563 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur | " 435 to 430 |
| New Veravul | " 435 to 455 |
| New Khandeish | " 425 to 430 |
| New Poratchee | " 452 to 453 |
| New Accote | " 455 to 460 |
| New Mangalore | " 445 to 450 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615. | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. | 6-11 to 6-12 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " | 7-4 to 7-6 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black " | 32 to 33 |
| and White) ......... " | 37 to 38 |
| Niger ......... " | 27 to 28 |

## OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

| Years. | Up to 23rd May 1863. | From 24th to 28th May 1863. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AT INDORE. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | *26,150 |
| " 1862-63 | 36,969 | 129 | 37,098 |
| AT AHMEDABAD. | | | |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | *42 |
| " 1862-63 | 4,411 | ... | 4,411 |

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

| Years. | Up to 2nd June 1863. | From 3rd to 9th June 1863. | Lost on the Road. | Total Imported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT INDORE. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | 7½ | *26,142½ |
| " 1862-63 | 36,284½ | 418 | 11½ | 36,702½ |
| AT AHMEDABAD. | | | | |
| For 1861-62 | ... | ... | ... | *42 |
| " 1862-63 | 4,366½ | 44 | ½ | 4,410½ |

EXPORTED BY SEA.

| Years. | Up to 2nd June 1863. | From 3rd to 9th June 1863 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AT INDORE. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| For 1861-62 | 26,003 | ... | 26,003 |
| " 1862-63 | 30,438 | 261 | 30,699 |
| AT AHMEDABAD. | | | |
| For 1861-62 | 39 | ... | 39 |
| " 1862-63 | 3,805 | 14 | 3,819 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests | 139 |
| Do. 1862-63 " | 6,003½ |
| Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. | 3 |
| Do. 1862-93 " | 591½ |

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 3RD TO 9TH JUNE 1863.

*Of the Season 1861-62.*
None.

*Of the Season 1862-63.*

| | Chests |
|---|---|
| Per Steamer *Indore* | 9 |
| Per Steamer *Behar* | 252 |

*Of the Season 1861-62.*
None.

*Of the Season 1862-63.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Steamer *Behar* | 14 |
| Total... | 275 |

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 10th June 1863.

# Banks.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
*London Bankers,* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
*Branches and Agencies*
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 month's sight (not under £50) | at 2s. | per Rupee. |
| 4 Do. | at 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| 3 Do. | at 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| 2 Do. | at 1s. 11⅝d. | " |
| 1 Do. | at 1s. 11½d. | " |
| On demand (Head Office) | at 1s. 11⅜d. | " |

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 per cent. | |
| Do. 6 | do. | 5 " |
| Do. 12 | do. | 6 " |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
Bombay, 5th June 1863.

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.*
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
*Head Office*—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY;
*Offices*—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London 6 months' sight | 2s. 0½d. | per Rp. |
| 3 Do. Do. | 2s. 0d. | " |
| On Demand | 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| On France 6 months' sight | frs. 2-56 cts. | " |
| 3 Do. Do. | " 2-53 " | " |
| On Demand | " 2-50 " | " |

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

## THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

*Bankers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON | The Bank of England. |
| Do. | The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury. |
| LIVERPOOL | The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany." |
| SCOTLAND | The National Bank of Scotland. |
| IRELAND | The National Bank. |

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool at | 6 months' sight | 2s. 0½d. | per Rup. | |
| " " " " | 4 | do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| " " " " | 3 | do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. |
| " " " " | 2 | do. | 2s. 0⅛d. | do. |
| " " " " | 1 | do. | 2s. 0d. | do. |
| On Scotland<br>On Ireland | On demand ...1s. 11⅞d. | do. | | |

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | 6 | per cent | per anm. | | |
| do. 9 | do. | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| do. 6 | do. | do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| do. 4 | do. | do. | 4½ | do. | do. |
| do. 3 | do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months sight | ...... 2s. 0½d. | per Rupee. | |
| " 4 | do. | ...... 2s. 0¼d. | " |
| " 3 | do. | ...... 2s. 0d. | " |
| " 2 | do. | ...... 1s. 11⅞d. | " |
| " 1 | do. | ...... 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| " On demand | | ...... 1s. 11⅝d. | " |
| On Scotland | do. | ...... 1s. 11⅝d. | " |
| On Ireland | do. | ...... 1s. 11⅝d. | " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight | | 1s. 11⅝d. | " |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

| | |
|---|---|
| On Current Accounts | 2 per cent. |
| Deposits for 3 months | 3 " |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 4 " |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 6 " |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.
Bombay, 9th June 1863.

## THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*
HEAD OFFICE.................LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £194,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 2s. 0½d. |
| " 4 months' sight | 2s. 0¼d. |
| " 3 months' sight | 2s. 0d. |
| " 2 months' sight | 1s. 11⅞d. |
| " 1 month's sight | 1s. 11¾d. |
| " On demand | 1s. 11⅝d. |
| Circular Notes | 1s. 11⅝d. |

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Deposits for | 3 months certain | 3 per cent per annum. | | | |
| Do. | " 6 | " | " 5 | " | " |
| Do. | " 12 | " | " 6 | " | " |

EXCHANGE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London, | at 6 months sight | 2s. | 0½d. | per Rupee. | |
| Ditto | at 4 | ditto | 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| Ditto | at 3 | ditto | 2s. | 0¼d. | do. |
| Ditto | at 2 | ditto | 2s. | 0⅛d. | do. |
| Ditto | at 1 | ditto | 2s. | 0d. | do. |
| Ditto | on demand | ditto | 1s. | 11⅞d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

| | |
|---|---|
| Hours of business | 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. |
| Saturdays | 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. |

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 15th May 1863.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 2s. 0½d. | per Rupee. | |
| " 4 | do. | 2s. 0¼d. | do. | |
| " 3 | do. | 2s. 0d. | do. | |
| " 2 | do. | 1s. 11⅞d. | do. | |
| " 1 | do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. | |
| " on demand | | | | |
| On Scotland | do. | 1s. 11⅝d. | do. | |
| On Ireland | do. | | | |
| On Paris, at 3 days' sight | | 1s. 11⅝d. | do. | |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. | | 1s. 11⅝d. | do. | |

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards | 2 per ct. per annum. |
| Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice | 3 " |
| Do. do. 6 do. | 4 " |
| Do. do. 12 do. | 5 " |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| If to be remitted through the Corporation | Without charge. |
| If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of | ½ per cent. |
| On returning Government Paper out of safe custody | ½ per cent. |
| Hours of business | 10 to 4 o'clock. |
| Saturday | 10 to 1 do. |

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 9th June 1863.

# Shipping.

## BOMBAY.

### ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 10 | John Kerr | Sweeper | Moulmein 3 April. |
| 11 | Gertrude | Congdon | New Zealand 17 March. |

### DEPARTURE.

| DATE. | SHIP. | COMMANDER. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 11 | Bombay Merchant | Fowler | Penang, Singapore, and Siam. |

## DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE 1863.

*For London.*

*Morayshire.*—212 bags Black Pepper, 265 cwt., Frangopulo Agelasto and Co.; 200 packages Cloves, 245 cwt. 14 lbs., Heerachund Madew.

*Shannon.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Stewart & Co.; 350 packages Cloves, 417½ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

*Conway.*—200 packages Cloves, 236 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass.

*For Liverpool.*

*John Stuart.*—114 bales Cotton, 296 cwt., B. F. Cama.

*Peter Maxwell.*—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Govindjee Doongersy and Co.

*Broughton Hall.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

*Crescent.*—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy; 800 bales Cotton, 2,800 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Varesy Mallijee.

*Castilian.*—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Malljee Nagsy.

*Bulwark.*—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

*South.*—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur.

*Auchneagh.*—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Seedasook Gopeenath; 75 bales Cotton, 272½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

*Rajah of Cochin.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dewjee Hurry; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hurridass Mowjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Damoder Tickumjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Walljee Cullianjee.

*Clifton Belle.*—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

*Thetis.*—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Ruttonjee Ameerchund; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cohen and Co.

*Venus.*—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Ruttonjee Ameerchund.

*Sam Mandel.*—315 bales Cotton, 1,107 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

*Africana.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Malljee Nagsy.

*Forganhall.*—525 bundles Linseed, 262½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Natha.

*Fleur de Lis.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 600 bales Cotton, 2,100 cwt., Esac David; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

*Southern Bell.*—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Pursotum Heerachund.

*Americana.*—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Pursotum Heerachund.

*Matheran.*—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

*Sarawak.*—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

*Wasp.*—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

*Bavelaw.*—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

*Culloden.*—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

*For Falmouth.*

*Alexandra.*—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

*For Havre.*

*Mina.*—30 bales Jute, 75 cwt., Topan Enderjee.

*Leocadie and Anna.*—210 packages Coffee, 272 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., J. Siegfried and Co.

*For Galle.*

Steamer *Behar.*—11 bales samples of Cotton Seeds, 8 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

*For Hongkong.*

Steamer *Behar.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Momud Habib; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Habibbhoy; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pursotum Heerachund; 1 box Country Piece Goods, Cowasjee Maneckjee; 1 box Cow Brazar, 27 lb., Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

Steamer *Indore.*—22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 15½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sitaram Nundlall; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina; 9½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvreemull Dusookroy; 100 packages Cloves, 117½ cwt., Rahimbhoy Dossa; 8½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sitaram; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

*For Shanghai.*

Steamer *Indore.*—12 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jeeha; 76 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, [illegible] Hurrichund; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goorsmull Jaissookram; 15½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Toolsidass Sakerchund; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Steamer *Behar.*—10 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Huschke and Co.; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 80 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 492 | Adelaide, Jardine. | April 21 |
| 749 | Art Union, Morrison. | April 10 |
| 700 | Birkby, Purdy. | April 29 |
| 750 | Chapman, Harland. | |
| 567 | City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co. | March 8 |
| 710 | Coleroon, Hall. | |
| 882 | Cyclops, Cordiner. | |
| 890 | Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassel & Co. | |
| 810 | Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. | |
| 1168 | Glasgow, Taylor. | |
| 939 | Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. | |
| | H. M. St. Punjaub. | |
| | H. M. St. Assaye. | |
| 831 | Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassel & Co. | April 9 |
| 1987 | Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co. | March 1 |
| 774 | Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co. | |
| 1036 | Marian Moore, Monce. | |
| 844 | Minnehaha, Morgan. | May 4 |
| 541 | Naval Brigade, Moon. | |
| 956 | Preston, Meffett. | |
| 818 | Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. | |
| 744 | Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co. | April 18 |
| 799 | Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald. | |
| 492 | Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co. | Feb. 24 |
| 1045 | Star of India, Morris. | |
| 1001 | St. Hilda, Clark. | |
| 744 | Thomas Hamlin, Menzies. | Feb. 25 |
| 1104 | Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. | March 21 |
| 1047 | Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co. | |
| 940 | Wings of the Wind, Wyllie—W. Nicol & Co. | April 30 |

FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1033 | Aaron Brown, Rogers. | April 30 |
| 1287 | Annot Lyle, Shaw. | |
| 904 | Baron Renfrew, Thomas. | May 5 |
| 639 | Barbara. | March 24 |
| 589 | Bon Accord, Campbell. | Feb. 14 |
| 814 | Bloomer, Goodwin. | Feb. 11 |
| 668 | Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. | March 6 |
| | Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co. | March 9 |
| 1091 | Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter. | April 29 |
| 1094 | Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. | |
| 220 | Fideliter. (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co. | |
| 937 | Flower of the Forest, Walker. | |
| 1393 | Flying Venus, Withycombe, E. Bates & Co. | |
| 1328 | Hahneman, Phillips. | |
| 1094 | Helen Scott, Cunningham. | |
| 819 | Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. | Feb. 13 |
| 855 | Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co. | May 9 |
| 1286 | Lancastrian, Pearson. | |
| 965 | Margaret, Faulkner. | |
| 1745 | Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | |
| 1157 | Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co. | March 27 |
| 1034 | Old England, Bulman—Framjee Sands & Co. | Feb. 23 |
| 982 | Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman. | April 3 |
| 999 | Remington, Leisk—Remington & Co. | |
| 1357 | Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co. | |
| 900 | Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. | April 25 |
| 370 | Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. | April 18 |
| 965 | Tangier. | April 20 |
| 1178 | Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co. | April 18 |

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1005 | Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. | April 1 |
| 903 | Blencathra, Stewart. | Jan. 18 |
| 885 | Chevalier, Perkins. | Dec. 26 |
| 1046 | Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co. | Feb. 21 |
| 936 | Elizabeth, Stewart. | Jan. 21 |
| 1325 | Euroclydon, Wright. | April 9 |
| 1343 | George A. Holt, Robinson. | |
| 1343 | Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co. | Jan. 21 |
| 1957 | Lord Palmerston, Halcrow. | April 9 |
| 811 | Missouri, Calhoun. | April 20 |
| 1669 | Oriental, Ballard. | April 20 |
| 1459 | Research, Kirk. | Feb. 13 |
| 1115 | Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. | Dec. 2 |

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1100 | Eldorado, Hayes. | |

FROM CARDIFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 427 | Enterprise, Haynes. | |
| 1187 | Lady Franklin, Rawle. | April 28 |

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 798 | Amity, Stenson. | Jan. 23 |
| 890 | Congress, Drinkwater. | Feb. 7 |
| 1055 | Englishman, Hardwick. | |
| 960 | Falkland, Pender. | |
| 346 | Jane Francis, McIntosh. | |
| 1142 | Johannisberg, Stilphan. | March 12 |
| 533 | Neptune, Veary. | |
| 1155 | Sabino. | March 8 |
| 1246 | Sirocco. | April 14 |
| 705 | Southern Rights. | March 9 |
| 654 | Sparkling Wave, Emery. | Dec. 10 |
| 1089 | T. E. Lemon, Rainey. | April 19 |
| 1023 | Wandering Jew, Smart. | Feb. 7 |

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 950 | Highland Light, Crowell. | Feb. 16 |
| 1800 | Thomas Harward, Robinson. | Feb. 16 |

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 334 | Crusader. | |
| 1047 | Euxine. | |

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1199 | Baden. | (put back.) |
| 460 | Chasley. | |
| 500 | Elizabeth Douthwaite. | |
| 780 | Manlius. | |

FROM THE CLYDE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 990 | City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co. | May 2 |
| 549 | City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co. | May 2 |
| 934 | Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell. | May 6 |

FROM CLYDE VIA GALLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 538 | Cheduba. | May 15 |

FROM MELBOURNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1235 | Tornado. | |

FROM AUSTRALIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1001 | Maxwell, Jones. | |

FROM CALCUTTA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 679 | Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co. | March 7 |
| 980 | Arratoon Apcar (s.) | |
| 1361 | Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co. | April 17 |
| | Clymene. | |
| | Day Dream. | |
| 1440 | Eliza (a), Stearns—Hobart & Co | |
| 908 | Esmeralda (a.) | |
| 956 | Granite State (a.) | |
| 620 | Hyderee. | |
| 804 | Joshua. | |
| 664 | Mary Ann. | |
| 942 | Miriam—Lawrence & Co. | April 22 |
| 410 | Ophir | |
| 559 | Punjaub. | April 27 |
| | Rohamanee. | April 17 |
| | Schah Jehan. | April 14 |
| 806 | Shen Shah. | |

FROM MOULMEIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 698 | Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co. | April 15 |
| 961 | Minniehaha,—Morgan. | April 5 |
| 631 | Raritan, Bliss. | April 25 |

FROM RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 595 | Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie. | |
| 304 | Lizzie Bliss, Peirson. | |

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 538 | David Malcolm, Zidmarsh. | April 18 |
| 657 | Elinor, Bowden. | May 5 |
| 364 | James Purle, Wilson. | March 7 |
| 618 | Lady Macdonald, Bunnell | |
| 615 | Loretto, Thomas. | Jan. 20 |
| 492 | Sirocco. | |
| 492 | Traveller, Fletcher. | March 3 |
| 699 | Westward Ho! Wilkinson. | April 15 |

FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 548 | Melody, Janes. | |
| 475 | Royal Alice, Robinson. | |

FROM NEWCASTLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 473 | Monitor, James. | |

FROM CARDIFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 379 | Ganjam, Durand. | March 7 |
| 419 | Versan, LePerdu. | Jan. 18 |

FROM THE CLYDE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 404 | Colonel Ledyard, Wells. | Feb. 7 |
| 578 | Fortitude, Booth. | |
| 450 | Jessica, Powell. | |
| 489 | Nysaas, Hutchison. | |

## BENGAL.

The Telegraph of June 2, announced the arrivals of the *Allum Ghier,* Henderson, from Bombay 18th May; and *Mooltan,* Dunn, from Suez 9th, touched at Aden 15th, Galle 26th, and Madras 29th May.

# Military.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 11.

Barnett, Lieut., 3rd Regt. Hyderabad Contigent, on leave, from Hingolee.
Barthon, Captain, Commissariat, on leave, from Poona.
Constant, Veterinary Surgeon F. F. S., on duty, from Kirkee.

## GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 11TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of Survey, of which Lieut. Lyon, 21st Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. The Station Prize Committee, of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regt., is President, will re-assemble at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N. I., Fort George, at 11 A.M., on Saturday next, to investigate such claims to Dhar Prize Money as may be submitted to it.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1863.

No. 291.—Assistant Surgeon H. J. Gane, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 292.—Surgeon Major C. G. Andrews, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 293.—Lieut. H. W. Watson, Bombay Royal Engineers, Supernumerary Assistant Executive Engineer Belgaum and Kolapore, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 294.—Lieut. G. F. Beville, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 299.—Major T. G. Souter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 300.—Lieut. H. Martin, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the 2nd Regt Sind Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1863.

No. 303.—The services of Captain J. J. Combe, of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I., Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain W. H. Mason, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of Bazars at Poona, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum, vice Captain Combe.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1863.

No. 304.—The following extract paragraphs 2nd and 3rd of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 24th April 1863, No. 64, is published:—

"2. The undermentioned Officers, and Warrant Officer, have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:

Captains St. C. Forde, P. S. Warden, and A. S. Griffiths, six months.

Lieuts. E. C. Jackson, A. Phillips, and W. H. Mackenzie, six months.

Assistant Surgeon G. Nayler, six months.

Conductor E. Nue, four months.

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service:

Major J. L. Evans, Staff Corps, from 5th December 1861.

Captain H. C. Robinson, Staff Corps, from 4th February 1863.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1863.

No. 85.—Assistant Apothecary, F. [illegible] (No. 869,) is relieved from further Naval duty, and [illegible] the Military Department.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th June 1863.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

*Royal Artillery.*—Brevet Lieut. Col. W. G. LeMesurier, C.B., A Battery 14th Brigade, from 20th March 1863, to 20th June 1864, to proceed to England on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency Commander-in-Chief in India:—

*Royal Artillery, 14th Brigade.*—Col. J. B. Dennis, from 4th June to 4th December 1863, to proceed to the Neilgherries, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieut. S. Gardiner, and Assist. Surgeon J. T. Johnston, from 4th June to 4th December 1863, to proceed to England, via Egypt, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

*72nd Foot.*—Captain C. F. Hunter, from 4th June to 4th December 1863, to proceed to England. via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Captain Hunter is, and Lieut. Gardiner and Assist. Surgeon Johnston are not, available for duty with Troops, and will on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

*Royal Artillery, 18th Brigade.*—Lieut. P. H. Harcourt, from 3d May to 30th June 1863, to reside at Ghizree, on medical certificate.

*72nd Highlanders.*—Lieut. J. E. Macaulay, from 15th June 1863, to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.

# Naval.

## SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Bombay, 11th June 1863.

Mr. J. Critchly, 3rd class Naval Trained Engineer was transferred from the *Coromandel* to the *Ajdaha,* as supernumerary, from the 5th instant.

Mr. H. Pearson, Master Blacksmith, is allowed six weeks privilege leave from this date.

# Civil.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, June 11.*)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. E. Stanley, British Agent at Judda, has been allowed leave of absence for six months. to proceed to Europe, under Sect. VIII, of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. Henry Maxwell has been appointed Acting Consul at Kurrachee, for the Free Hanseatic Towns of Hamburg and Bremen, during the absence of Mr. Alexander Stewart.

Mr. A. B. Warden delivered over charge of the office of Agent for the Honorable the Governor at Surat, to Mr. R. H. Pinhey, on the 1st instant.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Agent for the Honorable the Governor at Surat, on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant E. C. Ross assumed charge of his appointment as Assistant to the Political Agents of Khelat and Muscat, on the 22nd April 1863.

Lieutenant T. Kettlewell resumed charge of his duties as Adjutant of the Kolhapoor Infantry, on the 1st instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. P. Bartholomew. Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Canara, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, with power to commit, under Section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Captain S. C. Law is appointed Magistrate of Bhownuggur.

Mungesh Rao, Sheristedar of the Magistrate of North Canara, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in that District.

Mungneshaya (Tahsildar of Sircy),
Anajeerow (Ditto of Yellapoor),
Shamrow (Mahalkary of Bhutkul),
Ramjee Harry (Ditto of Hallial),
Soobrow (Ditto of Ankola)

are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in North Canara.

All the above Officers, and Anapaya, Tahsildar of Honore, are vested with the powers contemplated by Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Mungeshrow Bulwunt to be Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the transfer of the Tasgaum Talooka from the Belgaum to the Sattara Collectate from the 1st August next.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Succaram Arjoon is appointed Teacher of Medicine and Surgery to the Vernacular class in the Grant Medical College, and is attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Mr. W. A. Russell received charge of the Office of Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on the 25th ultimo.

Captain T. Waddington assumed charge of the duties of Acting Educational Inspector, Southern Division, on the 16th ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. Mant, R.E., is appointed a Special Assistant Engineer for employment at Asseerghur, and in the Eastern portion of the Khandeish Collectorate.

Captain Cotgrave, R.E., to be Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind.

Captain Maunsell, R.E., to be Executive Engineer North Concan, continuing to act as Executive Engineer North Canara till furthers orders; and Lieutenant Ducat continuing to act as Executive Engineer Northern Concan.

Mr. O. S. Fahey, Assistant Engineer, Mhow Division of the Bombay and Agra Road, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st June 1863.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Robinson, late I. N., is appointed Marine Storekeeper from the date on which Mr. Mullaly, the present Storekeeper, may arrange to give over charge to him.

# Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.*

BIRTH.

At Amritsur, on the 30th May, the wife of Lieut. R. H. Palmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 19th May, by the Revd. F. O. Mayne, M. A., William George Cubitt, Esq., V. C., of H. M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlotte Isabella, second daughter of James Hill, Esq., of Neechindpore.

DEATHS.

On the 25th May, Mr. T. M. Ryan, late Band Master of the 47th Regt. N. I., of apoplexy, aged 39 years.

At Ferozepore, on the 31st May, of Croup, after a few hours illness, Alice Annesley, infant daughter of Captain George Wedderburne, Royal Fusiliers.

# Post Office Notices.

## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M. An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

| | *Viâ Marseilles.* | *Viâ Southampton.* |
|---|---|---|
| Weight under ¼ ounce | Rs. 0 6 0 | ...... |
| " ½ " | " 0 8 0 | Rs. 0 4 0 |
| " ¾ " | " 0 14 0 | ...... |
| " 1 " | " 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 |
| " 2 " | " 2 0 0 | " 1 0 0 |

## CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "BEHAR," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th June 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th June.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

## SINDE MAILS.

Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

## MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

## ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month, The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

## DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

## REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND (during the Monsoon,) 9th and 24th at 7 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

*List of undelivered Messages on the 10th June.*

From Surat to Lieut. Lyndou Smith, Adelphi Hotel.
From Calcutta to Pestonjee Nowrojee Vakeel.

## CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1863.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | Tuesday | 16d. | 0h. | 27.3m. | P.M. |
| First Quarter | Wednesday | 24d. | 3h. | 22.4m. | P.M. |

| Days. | Date. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises | Sun. Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour Even. | Evening Gun-Fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Fri. | 12 | Daybreak at 3h.59m. | 5 23 | 6 35 | 8 8 | 8 40 | Date 10th June. Time—9h. 3m. 30s. |
| Sat. | 13 | Twilight ends at 7.58 | 5 23 | 6 36 | 9 10 | 9 10 | |
| Sun. | 14 | 2nd Sunday after Trinity. | 5 23 | 6 36 | 9 39 | 10 3 | |
| Mon. | 15 | Venus rises at 8.31. | 5 23 | 6 37 | 10 26 | 10 49 | |
| Tues. | 16 | Venus sets at 9h.35. | 5 24 | 6 37 | 11 10 | 11 28 | |
| Wed. | 17 | St. Alban, M. | 5 24 | 6 37 | 11 48 | 0 8 | |
| Thur. | 18 | Mars rises at 8h. A.M. | 5 24 | 6 37 | 0 26 | 0 44 | |

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

*Friday 12th.*—Surrender of the Peishwa and Fall of Malligaum, 1818.—Massacre of the Futteghur fugitives at Cawnpore, 1857.

*Saturday 13th.*—Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.—Cornwallis appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1798.—The Indian Press gagged, 1857.

*Sunday 14th.*—Magna Charta signed, 1215.—Battle of Yorkshire, 1645.—Battle of Marengo, 1800.—The Gwalior Massacre 1857.—Battle of Nawabgunge, Oude, 1858.

*Monday 15th.*—Montreal retaken by the British 1776.—Napoleon took the field, 1815.—Hurricane at Bombay, 1837.

*Tuesday 16th.*—Bengal, Chief Presidency, 1773.—Battle of Ligny, 1815.

*Wednesday 17th.*—Addison died, 1719.—First Steam-boat from Bristol to New York, 1838.—Lord Bentinck died, 1839.—Lord Canning died, 1862.

*Thursday 18th.*—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | June 2 | KURRACHEE | June 5 |
| AGRA | June 4 | LAHORE | June 3 |
| ALLAHABAD | June 4 | LONDON | May 18 |
| AUSTRALIA | Mar 25 | MAURITIUS | Apr 10 |
| ALEXANDRIA | May 21 | MADRAS | June 6 |
| BANGALORE | June 5 | MALTA | May 23 |
| COCHIN | May 30 | MEERUT | June 5 |
| CALCUTTA | June 3 | OUDH | May 30 |
| CAPE | Mar 27 | PUNJAUB | May 30 |
| CEYLON | June 3 | PENANG | May 23 |
| DELHI | June 6 | RANGOON | May 14 |
| FRANCE | May 20 | SUEZ | May 27 |
| HONGKONG | May 13 | SINGAPORE | May 21 |

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

WE publish, in another part of our paper, the new Regulations for Army Examinations. They are dated, Horse Guards, May 1, and are to take effect from that date, in lieu of the regulations issued on the 1st October 1859, and previous dates.

The examinations of gentlemen, preparatory to their receiving commissions in the army, are to be conducted under the direction of the Council of Military Education, and to be held in London quarterly, or oftener, if necessary. The age of candidates examined is fixed at not under 18, nor over 23 for infantry, or 25 for cavalry. The candidate will be required to produce certificates of age, of having been "duly instructed in the principles of religion," and of good moral character. The subjects of examination, and the number of marks allotted to each, are—"the Classics, Latin 2,000; Greek 1,600. Mathematics, pure and mixed, 3,600. Modern languages (not including provincial dialects) each 1,200. English language, 1,200. History, ancient and modern, with Geography, 1,200. Natural Sciences, *i. e.,* Mineralogy and Geology, 1,200. Experimental sciences, *i. e.,* chemistry, heat, electricity, including magnetism, 1,200. Drawing, 600." A perusal of the regulations will show how small a portion of these subjects and marks will be considered obligatory. The candidate will only be required to obtain 400 marks in elementary mathematics, and 200 in English; out of the other subjects left to his option, he will be required to bring his whole number of marks up to 1800—"the number necessary for qualification." The regulation respecting unsuccessful candidates should be carefully perused.

We should have been glad if we had been informed on what principle the number of marks is allotted to each subject. Marks may be allotted to subjects of examination on various principles, but are generally allotted in one of the two following: first, the value of the subject as an education, *i. e.,* the more or less important part it is considered to perform in the dicipline of the mind; and second, the value of the subject to the profession of the candidate, *i. e.,* the use he will have for a good knowledge of the particular subject in the discharge of the duties of his calling. The first is the more important principle, and should always regulate the number of marks allotted to a subject in non-professional examinations. The second, or less important principle, may be allowed to regulate the marks in professional examinations; but even this is questionable. Now, we should like to know on which of these principles the marks have been allotted to the different subjects in the present case. Is it on the first? Then the Council of Military Education consider mathematics the best means of mental education, Latin next to mathematics, Greek next to Latin, and all the other subjects equal and next to Greek. There are educationists who take this view of the comparative value of the subjects of study as educators. We shall probably, however, not find Oxford men amongst them. Is it on the second of these principles that the marks have been alloted? Then, Mathematics, and perhaps, Latin, may have their proper places assigned them as the first and second of the subjects for military examination; but certainly some of the subjects are quite out of their proper place. History and Geography are certainly more important in the profession of arms than Greek; more so than Natural science: Drawing is more important than either Greek or Natural science. On the whole, however, the Regulations seem to us sound and good, and we do not see that they are open at any point to really valid objection.

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WE took occasion, a short time ago, to notice a Circular, which was passed round at Matheran to all the proprietors and residents of the station, and subscribed by them all, containing a strong protest against the measures adopted there to destroy the quietbeauty, and healthiness of the Hill, and the unwarrantable mode adopted for realising "the ways and means" of carrying out these measures. We have now to notice a very different Circular, as different in its style as in its subject matter. It is a Circular addressed by the highest authority at the station to those who subscribed the protest against the objectionable measures; and is as follows:—

CIRCULAR.

As objection has been made to the additional charge of 25 per cent. on the pay of the hamals procured through the agency of the Superintendent and his Hospital Assistant, for hire on the hill, the Superintendent begs to notify that the extra charge is simply a fee for the trouble, gratuitously (!) taken, by himself and his Assistant (it being no part of their duty to provide hamals) with the view of saving residents from being annoyed and imposed upon.

The amount so collected is handed over to the Road Fund, in which all the residents are equally interested.

The Superintendent trusts that this explanation will be considered satisfactory by the persons who objected to the extra charge, but of course, persons who wish to do so, can make their own arrangements for procuring hamals.

As a piece of composition the above Circular is certainly rather amusing. The "*fee* for trouble *gratuitously* taken" is an Irish bull, new, racy, and original; and worthy of Hibernia's best days and of her brightest ornaments, in that line. The sequitur that because "all the residents are equally interested" in the roads, those only who go about in palkees and tonjons, and so do least damage to the roads, should be subjected to extortion to keep them in repair is hardly less absurd; when it is to be remembered that the object in which all the residents are said to be "equally interested," and for which some of them are thus made to pay, is one which has been denounced by almost all of them, as tending to the utter destruction of all enjoyment and comfort at the place. The last sentence of the Circular is worthy of Quilp. The meaning of it seems to be that if any unfortunate resident likes to enter the hamal market in competition with the Superintendent, who has all the hamals under his thumb, the Superintendent will be highly amused at the result!

It is to be hoped that, as Matheran is a Government Sanatarium, the duties of the Superintendent will at once be so defined as to prevent the possibility hereafter of another such Circular being addressed to the residents at the station. We believe that these duties are not at present understood; that it is the duty of the Superintendent at these Government Sanataria to see to the general arrangements of the station, such as, that a provision-market and labor-market be maintained, as well as that general order be observed.

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IN the open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in 1862, there were 171 candidates who competed for 80 appointments. Of this number 44 were Cambridge and Oxford men, 16 Scottish University men, 25 Trinity College (Dublin), and 8 Queen's University men (Ireland). Of the 44 from the English Universities 25 succeeded; of the 16 from the Scottish Universities 13 succeeded; of the 25 from Dublin 12 succeeded; and of the 8 from the Queen's University in Ireland 6 succeeded. We have here the Scottish Universities contributing a far larger number of competitors in proportion to the population than the English or Irish, and we have the Scottish Universities furnishing a larger number of winners in proportion to the number of competitors than the English or Irish. It would be premature to draw conclusions from the results of last year's examinations as regards the comparative excellence of the different University systems, but one thing is evident, that the Scotch who lagged behind the first few years of these examinations, are rapidly coming forward to the first place. There were 96 Englishmen among the competitors, of whom 42 succeeded; 12 Scotchmen, of whom 6 succeeded; and 36 Irishmen, of whom 21 succeeded; so that as the result of last year's competition, Ireland stands first.

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THE affair of the treasure belonging to certain Bombay merchants, which was captured by the Bheels, in the early part of 1858, and re-captured by the force in Khandeish, under Major Evans, was finally determined as prize for that force last year, and instructions were given by the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government, in October last, calling upon it to take "immediate steps for the distribution of this prize-money to the troops employed, in accordance with the directions contained in the respective warrants,"—but we are not aware that the Government has yet complied with these instructions. Surely it is using the Kandeish force—which underwent an arduous and troublesome campaign amongst the Bheels in the hot weather of 1858—very badly to keep it so long out of the scanty reward it so dearly earned. The native merchants made a desperate effort to recover the treasure for themselves, through their agent Mr. G. K. Corfield, (any relation we wonder of that retired ornament of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. A. K. Corfield?) who was determined not to lose it for them, if it could be had by any amount of badgering the India Office, in Parliament or out of it. So late as January last, Mr. Corfield made a last *set* at the Indian Secretary, telling him the case had been misrepresented to Government, and that it was altogether a miscarriage of justice. He made little, however, by his boldness. Mr. Under-Secretary Merivale quietly told him the subject to which his letter referred was no longer under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

## NEWS LETTER.

AHMEDABAD, *8th June* 1863.

A RIOT took place yesterday forenoon in the grain market, which seems to be of a serious nature. The cause is owing to the very heavy and sudden rise in the price of grain, namely, from 20 to 12 cutcha seers for the rupee. The authorities, of course, in accordance with the rules of Free Trade, declined to interfere with the merchants, hence a mob, consisting of upwards of two thousand persons of all castes, commenced a wholesale plunder. Upwards of three or four hundred maunds of grain, it is said, were taken away; and in the din and excitement that prevailed, several Banians were severely handled. The Police were on the spot as soon as tidings of what was going on reached the Foujdar, and about two hundred of the leaders in the affray were made prisoners and secured. The case will come on for hearing before Mr. Hope, the Magistrate, on Tuesday, when I shall be in a position to give you a more detailed account of the affair.

The necessity for the enhanced rate adopted by the Banians is by no means apparent, inasmuch as the last season was one of plenty. Hence it is most desirable that a searching enquiry be made into the case, and if it be found the Banians abused the privilege accorded all tradesmen by the encouragement of Free Trade, they be most severely punished, and means adopted to protect the poor people from oppression and starvation.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.*)

HONG KONG, *via* GALLE.

Hongkong, 23rd May.
Per French Steamer.
OPIUM.—Malwa, 675 dlrs.
" Patna, 620 dlrs.
Both Markets dull.
Bills, 237 per 100 dlrs.
Bombay Mail arrived on 20th May.
Shanghai market dull. Stock heavy. Tendency ownwards.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*

PONDICHERRY, *8th June* 9-4 P.M.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

GALLE, *8th June* 8-40 A.M.
Steamer *Persia* sailed for Madras.

## REGULATIONS FOR ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

HORSE GUARDS, *May* 1.

THE following regulations, in regard to the examination of gentlemen preparatory to their receiving commissions in the army, will take effect from this date, in lieu of those issued on the 1st of October, 1859, and previous dates:—

"I. The examinations of candidates for direct commissions will be held quarterly, or oftener if necessary, in London, and be conducted under the direction of the Council of Military Education by examiners appointed for the purpose.

"II. The age of candidates examined for direct appointments will be, until further notice, not under 18 years; the latest limit for the infantry being 23, for the cavalry 25, and for colonial corps 28 years.

"III. The candidate will be examined by a medical board, to ascertain that he is in every point of view, as regards his physical constitution, fit for military service. He will be required to produce the following certificates, which must be forwarded to the Council of Military Education, 13, Great George-street, S. W., as soon as possible after the receipt of the Military Secretary's order to attend for examination:—

"*a.* A certificate of baptism, or other satisfactory proof of his age.

"*b.* A certificate from a minister of the Church, or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion.

"*c.* A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief.

"*d.* A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

"IV. The following will be the subjects of examination, and the number of marks allotted to each, viz.:—

"The Classics—Latin, 2,000; Greek. 1,600. Mathematics, pure and mixed, 3,600. Modern languages (not including provincial dialects), each, 1,200. English language, 1,200. History, ancient and modern with geography, 1,200. Natural sciences—*i. e.,* mineralogy and geology—12,000. Experimental sciences—*i. e.,* chemistry, heat, electricity, including magnetism—1,200. Drawing, 600.

"V. Of the foregoing subjects, the elementary branches of mathematics, and the English language, to the extent stated in the following paragraphs, will be considered obligatory:—

"In mathematics 1,200 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions—viz, arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, extraction of the square root, and simple interest.

"Algebra, including fractions, simple equations and questions producing them; *Euclid,* the first three books.

"Of the 1,200 marks allotted to the foregoing portions of mathematics 400 will be required for qualification, and of these at least 200 must be obtained in arithmetic.

"In the English language the candidate will be required to write correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation and to compose grammatically. He will be required to obtain at least 200 marks in this subject. Out of the remaining subjects or portions of subjects which are left to the option of the candidate, such a number of marks must be obtained as shall raise the total to 1,800, the number necessary for qualification.

"VI. In respect to the subjects left voluntary, candidates will not be allowed to count the marks gained in any one subject, unless amounting to one-sixth of the whole number of marks allotted to that subject. In the examination in classics, passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools, grammatical questions will be set, and English passages also given for translation into the Latin and Greek languages.

"VII. The result of each examination will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief, and the names of any candidates who distinguish themselves will be specially brought to his notice.

"VIII. An unsuccessful candidate will not be debarred from applying to the Commander-in-Chief for permission to attend a future examination. Should he, however, obtain only between 900 and 1,500 marks, he will not be allowed to present himself for re-examination for at least six months. If he obtain less than 900 marks, a period of at least twelve months must elapse before he can be allowed to present himself again. In all cases permission to be re-examined must depend upon the number of applicants on the list. In subse-

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quent examinations no credit will be given for the marks gained by a candidate on former occasions. In the event of a candidate not appearing for examination at the time appointed, such candidate will not be permitted to attend on the next occasion, and he will render himself liable to have his name either erased entirely, or placed at the bottom of the list of those noted for examination.

"IX. A candidate who has taken the degree of B.A. at either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or London, will be qualified for a commission by purchase without being required to pass the foregoing examination, provided he is within the prescribed limits of age, and can produce the certificates marked (a), (b), and (c). Such candidate must furnish a certificate of his having been admitted to the degree of B.A. signed by the Registrar of the University. On his application being approved the candidate will receive an order to be medically examined as to his physical fitness for the service. The candidate will address his application, accompanied by the necessary certificates to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards."

## LOCAL.

The Summer Term of the Grant Medical College will commence on Monday next the 15th instant, when the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Hunter, Professor of Opthalmic Surgery, at 5 P.M.

Water for the Shipping.—We are glad to perceive by an announcement in our advertisement columns, that that the Municipal Commissioners have taken in their own hands the duty of supplying the ships in harbour with water, so that we trust there will be no more complaints of diffinity in procuring a supply of water.

The Fort Gates.—We are very glad to see that the authorities are vigorously prosecuting the macadamization of the road in the neighbourhood of the Bazar Gate, the state of whom such numerous complaints have been made during the last few days. Vast heaps of metalling have been placed in the vicinity, and a thick strata laid on in many parts of the ground about to be reclaimed. So far, so good, but it is to be feared that upon the principle that "Charity begins at home" the Appollo gate will have to "bide a wee," until the vicinity of the Rampart's Committee Office is made *pucka*, as little or nothing has been done in the latter locality, although another shower or so will render the place a veritable swamp.

Obstructions in the Streets.—The Commissioner of Police has been beating a *battakee* throughout the Town for the last two or three days, warning the mercantile brokers against congregating themselves on the public roads. For years past the cotton brokers have been in the habit of assembling in the Bombay Green, the opium brokers in the Marwaddee Bazar, and the share and stock brokers near the Mercantile Bank in Rampart Row, for the purpose of transacting their business, and no doubt they create a nuisance by their obstructing the streets and making noise thereon. But in the absence of any houses appointed for their meeting, which ought to be done very soon by the brokers themselves, it is doubtful whether the warning will have any effect. We understand that the brokers are about to petition the Senior Magistrate of Police against the steps taken by Mr. Forjett to prevent their meeting in the streets for the purposes of trade.

The Mortuary Return for the week ending the 10th instant, shows a number of deaths very much the same as last week, being 340 to 332 of the preceding return. There is a decrease in deaths from fever which were 153 to 164 of last week, the mean of the last ten years being 133. Small-pox casualties still remain frightfully high, being 48 or four times their usual average. From cholera two Europeans have died during the week; it is however far below its mean of 91, only 26 casualties having been reported. There were 8 infants still-born during the week. The deaths during the week exactly come up to the mean of the last ten years.

The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

| Europeans. | | Parsees. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fever | 1 | Fever | 4 |
| Cholera | 2 | Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 0 | Small-pox | 2 |
| | | Other diseases | 11 |
| Indo-Europeans. | | Jews. | |
| Fever | 0 | Fever | 1 |
| Cholera | 0 | Cholera | 0 |
| Other diseases | 0 | Other diseases | 2 |
| Hindoos. | | Native-Christians. | |
| Fever | 102 | Fever | 5 |
| Cholera | 29 | Cholera | 0 |
| Small Pox | 35 | Small-pox | 4 |
| Other diseases | 69 | Other diseases | 2 |
| Mussulmans. | | Negro-Africans. | |
| Fever | 40 | Fever | 0 |
| Small Pox | 7 | Cholera | 0 |
| Cholera | 1 | Other diseases | 0 |
| Other diseases | 21 | | |

Other Races 1.

Summary of Chief Diseases.

| | Last Week. | Aver. past 10 years. |
|---|---|---|
| Small-pox | 48 | 12 |
| Cholera | 26 | 91 |
| Measles | 18 | 5 |
| Fever | 153 | 133 |
| Nervous system | 10 | 12 |
| Vascular system | 0 | 1 |
| Respiratory system | 16 | 18 |
| Alimentary system | 31 | 37 |
| Cachexy | 23 | 18 |
| Accidents | 3 | 4 |
| Other diseases | 12 | 8 |
| Total... | 3400 | 339 |

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 185¼ Miles.

*Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd May 1863.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching. | | | |
| Number of Passengers, 16,843. | | | |
| Amount | Rs. 17,542 | 4 | 10 |
| Merchandize. | | | |
| Amount | „ 17,133 | 15 | 6 |
| Total... | Rs. 34,676 | 4 | 4 |

*Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ Miles.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching. | | | |
| Number of Passengers, 16,257. | | | |
| Amount | Rs. 6,832 | 4 | 6 |
| Merchandize. | | | |
| Amount | „ 3,009 | 0 | 7 |
| Total... | 9,841 | 5 | 1 |

## GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Session 1863-64.—Summer Term.

*From 15th June to 15th October.*

Lectures.

The Introductory Lecture will be given by Mr. Hunter, on Monday, the 15th June, at 5 P.M.

Anatomy.—Dr. H. V. Carter, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P.M.

Chemistry.—Dr. H. Giraud, Tuesday and Thursday at 1 P.M.

Physiology.—Dr. H V Carter, Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 P.M.

Materia Medica.—Mr. R. Haines, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 11 A.M.

Botany.—Dr. H. Girad, Monday and Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.—Dr. J. Peet, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Surgery.—Dr. G. R. Ballingall, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 2 P.M.

Ophthalmic Surgery.—Mr. W. G. Hunter, Monday, at 1 P.M.

Midwifery.—Dr. J. M. Hyslop, Monday and Wednesday, at 3 P.M.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. W. Campbell, Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 P. M.

Clinical Surgery.—Dr. G. R. Ballingal, Monday at 2 P.M.

Clinical Medicine.—Dr. J. Peet, Tuesday at 11 A.M.

Practical Chemistry.—Dr. H. Giraud, Friday, from 11 to 1 P.M.

Operative Surgery.—Dr. G. R. Ballingall, Tuesday at 1 P.M.

Practical Pharmacy.—Mr. R. Haines, Monday, at 3 P.M.

Hospital Attendance.

Clinical Medical Ward Daily, at 7 A.M.
Clinical Surgical Ward Daily, at 8 A.M.
Clinical Midwifery Ward Daily, at 4 P.M.
Dispensary Practice Daily, at 8 A.M.

The First and Second-Year Students will attend the Hospital daily, at 7 A. M., in rotation, for periods of two months, and will be engaged in compounding and dispensing medicines. Instruction in practical Pharmacy will be given in the Laboratory by the Professor of Materia Medica to First and Second Year Students, and Student Apprentices on Monday from 3 to 4 o'clock. Instructions in Dispensing Medicines will be given by the Principal in the Hospital daily between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Examinations.

Anatomy.—Saturday, at 1 P.M.
Chemistry.—Saturday, at 11 A.M.
Materia Medica.—Thursday, at 11 A.M.
Botany.—Saturday, at 12 o'clock.
Physiology.—Wednesday, at 2 P.M.
Surgery.—Wednesday, at 2 P.M.
Ophthalmic Surgery.—Thursday, at 1 P.M.
Medicine.—Saturday, at 1 P.M.
Medical Jurisprudence.—Saturday, at 12 o'clock.
Midwifery.—Friday, at 3 P.M.

Vernacular Class.

Anatomy.—Mr. Bhicajee Amroot, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, and Friday, at 11 A.M.

Chemistry.—Mr. Narayen Dajee, Tuesday, at 3 P.M.

Physiology.—Mr. Bhicajee Amroot, Monday and Tuesday, at 11 A.M.

Materia Medica.—Mr. Narayan Dajee, Friday, at 3 P.M.

Medicine.—Mr. Succaram Arjoon, Monday and Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

Surgery.—Mr. Succaram Arjoon, Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 P.M.

Examinations.

Anatomy.—Saturday, at 11 A.M.
Chemistry.—Wednesday, at 3 P.M.
Physiology.—Wednesday, at 11 A.M.
Materia Medica.—Saturday at 1 P.M.
Medicine.—Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.
Surgery.—Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Roll-Calls.

The College hours are from 10 A.M., to 4 P.M. A Roll-call will take place before the commencement of each Lecture and Examination, as well as in the Clinical Wards.

John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P., Principal.

## BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—June 11, 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Gambling.—Five young Parsees, named Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy, Jehangir Aspuniarjee, Bomanjee Dadabhoy, Pallonjee Hormusjee, and Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy, were placed at the bar, charged with having been found gaming with dice and money, on the public road, at the Punchayet Oart, on Sunday the 7th instant. The evidence of a Police Havildar, named Sorabjee Byramjee, was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of one rupee each, and ordered the dice to be destroyed.

Keeping a Bullock Conveyance without Registration.—One Bhimjee Dhunjeebhoy Maistry, was charged with having kept and used his bullock conveyance without being registered. From the evidence of one Visram Babajee, an Inspector in the Wheel Tax Department, it appeared that the defendant was fined in the sum of three rupees in the month of April last, for using his conveyance without registering it. He did not get it registered until Wednesday, when a summons was issued against him.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, fined the defendant in the sum of three rupees.

Alleged Charge of Bribery.—Jetta Jadowjee was this day brought up on remand, charged with giving a bribe of four hundred rupees to a Police Duffedar named Mulloo Cookjee.

It appeared that on the morning of the 27th November last, in a room in Colywadda, near Funnuswaddy, the prisoner gave to the prosecutor, Mulloo Cookjee, four hundred rupees, with a view to get his uncle out of trouble. There was, at that time, a charge of murder against his uncle, Khemjee Kurrumchund, and prosecutor was the native police officer in charge of that case.

The further hearing of the case was resumed this day, when the evidence of the following persons, were taken.

Dr. Dallas defended the prisoner.

Mr. John Burrett, deposed,—I am a Police Constable. On the 27th November last, about nine o'clock in the morning, in consequence of information I received from Mulloo Cookjee, a police havildar, I concealed myself in a printing office at Colkywadda, and I saw the prisoner go with Mulloo Cookjee into a room, and when they had been there about two minutes, I crept towards the door and listened. I heard the prisoner say to Mulloo Cookjee, "Eah pisa lo, un humara sugga kaka ka tanta choro." I understood that to mean "take this pice and try and break down my uncle's case." Then I saw the prisoner give Mulloo Cookjee two bags of money. I went into the room, and saw Mulloo Cookjee with the money. I asked him why he received the money. He said, "O adme ka suggur ka tunta chorna ka wastee deea," which I understood to mean "to try and break down his uncle's case," referring to the prisoner's uncle, Khemjee Kurrumchund, who was charged with murder. I asked the prisoner why he gave the rupees. He said "hummara sugga ka tunta chorna ka wastee deea." The prisoner was not in custody up to this time. Then I counted the money, and found two hundred rupees in each bag. I took the prisoner in custody.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas.—I do not know who the printing office belongs to. I went on the ground floor in the front room just inside the front of the door. I did not pay any attention to the position of the rooms. The room into which the prisoner and Mulloo Cookjee went, was in another building in the same oart, about sixty or seventy yards from where I was. On the opposite to where I was, is a chawl. The old Duffedar went with me, after Mulloo Cookjee went into the room with the prisoner. I saw them sitting opposite to each other. The prisoner could not have seen me cross the road. I asked Mulloo Cookjee why he received the money, in order to ask him in presence of the prisoner. I and the Duffedar were present when I interrogated Mulloo Cookjee, and the prisoner spoke in Hindoostanee. I do not know what his own language is. I do not know what language is Mulloo Cookjee's. He speaks to me in Hindoostanee. The case against the prisoner's uncle was going on here at the Police Office. One hundred rupees were taken off the prisoner's person after he was taken in custody. A handkerchief also was taken from him, and a watch.

Bhasker Ragoonath said.—I am a Police Duffedar, No. 20, and know the prisoner. On the 27th November last, about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, I heard the prisoner say to Mulloo Cookjee, in Funnuswaddy, "I am going to bring rupees," and he left. This was near the Funnuswaddy Chowky. Then I and Mr. Burrett went and stood in a printing office, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, the prisoner came bringing rupees. He and Mulloo went to a Chawl behind the chowky. They went inside and closed the door. Mr. Burrett and I went immediately after them, and stood there to hear them. I could see them from where I was standing, from the opening between the two shutters. Prisoner had two bags, and I heard him say to Mulloo "do you take these Rs. 400, and get my uncle, who is charged with murder, released." They sat down and began to count the rupees, and while they were counting, I and the sahib opened the door and went in. The sahib asked the prisoner why he was counting the rupees and giving them to the Duffedar. The prisoner said "I am giving these Rs. 400 to him to get my uncle, who is charged with murder, released." The Sahib then counted the rupees, and they were 400.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas.—As I was on the other side of the door, I am quite sure that I heard everything that was said.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Tuesday next the 16th instant.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Obstructing a Public Thoroughfare.—Tookaram Bapoo, and seven others, were brought up charged with obstructing the Market road by allowing their bullock hackeries to stand thereon. The evidence of Jonoo Sonoo, and Crustna Rowjee, was to the effect that yesterday they observed the defendant's hackeries standing on the Market Road, and thereby caused obstruction. His Worship fined the prisoner No. 1 one rupee, and the rest were fined in the sum of three rupees each.

Furious Driving.—Narrayen Gopall, a hack buggy-driver, was charged with driving a hack buggy on the Esplanade road, in a manner so rash and furious as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring one Dhondee Keday.

From the evidence of a Police peon, named Deen Mahomed, it appeared that on Wednesday last, at about eight o'clock P. M., he saw the defendant's buggy coming along the Esplanade at a gallop. The prisoner was on the wrong side, and by his negligence a man named Dhondee received some injury.

The above evidence was corroborated by the testimony of a Police Ramoosee.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he was on the proper side, and was driving slowly.

The Magistrate severely reprimanded the prisoner for his negligent conduct, and fined him three rupees.

Wilful Disobedience.—Robert McKiddie, seaman of the British ship *Norah Graeme*, was placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience on board the said ship on Wednesday the 10th instant.

From the evidence of Mr. G. W. Bake, the master of the ship, it appeared that the prisoner was a seaman on board the ship. On Tuesday last he gave the prisoner liberty to go on shore with strict injunctions to bring no spirits on board with him. The following morning prisoner came on board with spirits. Prosecutor requested the liquor from him, but he would not give it, and stated if "I was a better man than him I might take it." Not wishing any disturbance on board, witness gave prisoner in charge of the police. Prisoner was tipsy when he came on board.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to forfeit one day's pay.

## REPORT BY LIEUTENANT DOWNING SWINEY, R.E., ON THE ACCIDENTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED ON RAILWAYS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1862.

The following is a summary of the report submitted by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways upon the Accidents which have occurred on Railways in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1862. From the returns which have been made to this Department, it would appear that in the year 1862, 31 persons have been killed and 57 injured on Railways. Of this number, one killed and one injured were Passengers, 26 killed and 52 injured were servants of Railway Companies or Contractors, and 4 persons killed and 4 injured were neither Passengers nor servants of the Railway Company. The proportion of Passengers who have been killed and injured to the number conveyed on Railways during the year, is one in 1,810,236. On Railways in England the proportion of sufferers to the number of Passengers conveyed is generally about one in 249,407, or 2 killed and 15 injured out of every 4,239,919. In making this comparison, it must, however, be remembered that Trains are run in this country at very reduced rates of speed, which considerably lessens the probability of accident; whilst, on the other hand, the long lengths of single line are more difficult to work safely than the double lines, which chiefly predominate in England. Since its opening in May 1861, the Sind Railway has conveyed 159,403 Passengers over 105 miles of line without a single accident to Passengers; that on the Bombay and Baroda Railway two Passengers killed and one injured are the only casualties since its opening in February 1860; and that during the year under report, 844,062 Passengers have been carried over 143·58 miles of line without any Passenger being killed or injured; that on the G. I. P. Railway, one Passenger killed and 9 Passengers injured have been the only sufferers since the commencement of the year 1860, of whom one killed and one injured are casualties of the year under report, during which 2,671,448 Passengers have been conveyed over 466·53 miles of line. The two passengers who suffered during the year 1862, did so through want of caution on their own part. In the one case, a Syce was burnt to death. It is believed that wishing to smoke, he incautiously endeavoured to strike a light, thereby igniting the hay which littered the floor of the horse-box in which he was travelling. The second case of injury to a passenger was that of an European soldier, who endeavoured to pass through a train (which was standing at the Callian Station) by walking cross the buffers; he slipped and fell, slightly injuring himself. During the year 1862, one in 390 of the workmen employed on the G. I. P. line have been killed, and one in 224 injured, about the same as the proportions one in 324 and one in 216 of the previous year. On the Bombay and Baroda Railway, one in 546 were killed, and one in 1229 were injured, a greater number than during the year 1861. One in 1197 were killed on the Sind Railway, and one in 124 (a very large number) injured during the year under report. In 1861, one in 1984 were killed, and one in 3969 injured on this Railway. The number of workmen employed has been calculated from the strength of the Locomotive, Traffic, and Maintenance Departments in the different Railways. The whole number of cases during the year 1862 was 78, of which 26 proved fatal; 9 servants were killed, and 21 injured from circumstances beyond their own control; 17 were killed and 31 injured through want of caution on their own part. Of those killed accidentally from circumstances beyond their own control—1 slipped forward whilst working a switch, and was struck by the passing train—3 were crushed between buffers when shunting—2 met their death by accidents occurring when they were at work executing repairs—one died from the effects of a blow received whilst loading a waggon—2 fell from waggons in motion. Of those injured accidentally on the line—two were scalded by the bursting of an Engine-tube—one was hurt whilst loading waggons—one whilst shunting carriages—five fell between waggons—one was knocked down between the platform and a passing train by the accidental fall of a guard—2 received injuries on the occasion of waggons getting off the line—and 9 others under similar circumstances. Seventeen were killed through their own want of caution; of whom 10 were crushed between buffers—two were run over when attempting to cross the line—one whilst at work on a carriage on a siding—one through attempting to jump on a train in motion—two whilst asleep on the rails—one was drowned in the Taptee, into which he fell from the Railway Viaduct. Thirty-one were injured through want of ordinary precaution on their own part; of whom thirteen were crushed between buffers—four were run over when crossing the line—four injured themselves by jumping on or off trains in motion—ten others under various similar circumstances. No less than thirteen persons were killed and fifteen injured under circumstances connected with the operations of shunting and coupling Carriages and Waggons, which must therefore be attended with no small degree of danger. Coolies and Hamals were, of course, the chief sufferers from accident, but we find that one Fireman and three Guards were killed, and one Guard, one Engine-driver, and three Firemen were injured. Of Accidents to Persons who were neither Passengers nor Servants of Railway Companies or Contractors, four have been killed and four injured during the year. One of the latter is supposed to have placed himself across the rails with a view to suicide—two women were killed and one injured in attempting to cross the line in front of trains—two boys were killed whilst playing about some waggons in a siding—and 2 men were run over by trains at crossings. During the year 1862, there have been 225 accidents to Trains, Engines, Carriages, or Waggons. No less than 73 are classed under accidents from obstructions on the Line. Three were malicious attempts to upset trains. On the 18th February a chair was placed in an inverted position on one of the rails, on the G. I. P. Railway. On the 7th May a still more determined attempt was made by placing some timber backed with stones across the rails near Wassind. On the Sind Railway a piece of wood was laid on the rails and backed with stones. Most fortunately these malicious attempts were all unsuccessful, and did but trifling damage. There were no less than 50 instances of obstructions by animals, and 9 by Lorries left on the line. In all instances of the latter, the neglect of those in charge of the lorries, in not having them protected by signals, is most evident. Fourteen accidents occurred from fire. One of these has been alluded to before, as causing the death of a native passenger, and the loss of a valuable horse. The remainder were attributable to sparks from the Engines. Some of the most important are—the destruction by fire of a truck and 36 bales of cotton at Challisgaum on the G. I. P. on the 20th February, the burning of three trucks of cotton on the 14th March on the Sind Railway, and two or three other cases of fire on this line during the months of April and May. The Railway Companies have been endeavouring for some time, unfortunately with but little success, to produce some improvement on the old form of spark-catcher, which shall not impede the current of air through the furnace. It would appear to be more economical to incur the risk of paying for an occasional fire, than to use the present form of spark-catcher, which prevents the effectual development of the locomotive power of the engines. Unpressed cotton is very liable to ignition, and the introduction of cotton presses into the Mofussil will considerably diminish this source of danger. There will always, however, be a large traffic down the line in unpressed cotton, as the dealers, who have no agents up-country to examine the cotton before pressing; will not buy pressed cotton, of the quality of which they are unable to judge. Sanded Tarpaulins have been used with some success on the Sind Railway, and have been found to be an improvement on the old Tarpaulin in withstanding fire. Ten instances occur under the head of accidents from running through gates. It would therefore appear that out of the 208 accidents above enumerated, 29 only were purely accidental, and could not have been prevented. It would therefore appear that out of the seventeen accidents appertaining to management, only one was entirely out of the control of the Company upon whose line it occurred. The remainder are not directly attributable to the management, but would probably not have occurred if the servants of the Companies had been better instructed in their duties. It is curious to observe that no less than eighty-four bullocks, buffaloes, and other animals were run over on the different lines; seventy-five instances occurred on the 466 miles of the G. I. P. Railway,—a plain indication that the fences along the line were not properly looked after and maintained during the year. Most of these animals must have got on the line through gaps in the fences, but some most probably at crossings. Cattle-guards similar to those on the American lines, might be constructed at all the crossings with advantage. These are trenches about 4 feet deep and 4½ broad, cut across the railway, the rails being supported by balks laid across the opening. Nine trollies were also run over on the different lines during the twelve months under report. It appears that out of two hundred and twenty-five accidents only thirty could not have been guarded against, and are attributable to accidental circumstances alone. Eighty-two accidents, or 36.4 per cent., were the result of neglected maintenance, and may be attributed to the shortcomings of the Engineering Department. The negligence of inferior servants would appear to have entered into the causes of no less than eighty-eight, or 39.1 per cent., of the whole number, and it should be remarked that in fourty cases out of the eighty-eight, the fault lay with switch men or gatemen. These points well deserve the notice of the Directors of the Railway Companies. It may be argued that a certain amount of accident must necessarily attend the working of all Railway Traffic, but allowing that such is the case, it is but fair to expect that every endeavour will be made to reduce that amount to a minimum. A review of the causes of the accidents which have happened in this Presidency during the past year will give fair grounds for the belief that a minimum has not yet been attained. The greater part of the 36 per cent. of accidents due to neglected maintenance, might in future be prevented by the bestowal of more attention on the repair and preservation of the fences and permanent way. The 39 per cent. of accidents due to the negligence and ignorance of inferior servants might also be considerably reduced in future by greater care in the selection of steady and intelligent persons to conduct the important duties of Pointsmen and Gatemen, to whom nearly half the accidents under this head are attributable. Great unnecessary expense is involved in the repair of the damage caused to Rolling Stock and Road by these minor mishaps, which happily, during the year under report, have been the cause of but few casualties. Such good fortune, however, cannot always be expected, and every precautionary measure should be adopted for the prevention of these accidents, which must always place in jeopardy the lives of the Company's servants, and may at any time be productive of danger to the public safety.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. I. P. | 58 |
| B. B. | 4 |
| Sind | 11 |
| | 73 |

| | |
|---|---|
| G. I P | 8 |
| B. B. | 2 |
| Sind | 4 |
| | 14 |

| | |
|---|---|
| G. I. P. | 6 |
| B. B. | 0 |
| Sind | 4 |
| | 10 |

Resolution of Government.

The report is very creditable to Lieut. Swiney.

A copy, with the Government Resolution, should be placed on the Editors' Table, and copies sent to the Secretary of State, and to the Railway Companies, whose particular attention should be requested to the remedial measures suggested by Lieut. Swiney's remarks, *e. g.* better instructions to men employed, especially those in shunting, and in Points and Gate-keeping; Cattle guards at crossings; and sanded Tarpaulins for Cotton Trucks. Future reports should notice whether any of the measures suggested have been adopted and with what effect. They should also notice whether in case of fatal accidents any Inquest was held, and whether the cause of death is taken from the verdict of the Inquest, or from any other source of information.

## LAW.

## HIGH COURT.

*Friday, 12th June 1863.*

Matter for hearing this day.

(Before The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.

For Settlement of Issue.

152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee.

206 Oomersey Dossa and another *vs.* Hurree Mucka Moossara.

218 Pandoorung Kerrobe *vs.* Edward Whitmore and another.

225 Hyamjee Essajee and another *vs.* Samuel Moosajee Kelakur.

246 Jacinto Correa *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

247 Runsord Narronjee *vs.* Thucker Dharsey Bhimjee

248 Sewjee Dheraz and others *vs.* Sha Veeljee Khoshalchund.

249 Burjorjee Byramjee *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

251 Pedro Lawrence de Monto *vs.* Hussain Bebee.

253 Sha Chuttoorbhooj Assara *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Jussawalla.

254 Wittuldass Sewram and another *vs.* Bharmull Purbut and others.

255 Sha Chuttoorbhooj Assara *vs.* Chuttoorbhooj Nursey.

256 Yacoob Thavur and others *vs.* Dhunjeebhoy Kurmally.

267 Dharsey Bhimjee *vs.* Runsord Narrayndass and another.

For Final disposal.

259 Acca Hurta and others *vs.* Henry Gamble and others.

Suit for further hearing and final disposal

1 Madowjee Hurjee and another *vs.* Dinshaw Ardaseer and others.

18 Maljee Sewjee and others *vs.* Bhimjee Ookerda and others.

8 George Long *vs.* Dewjee Vuria.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 11th June 1863.

Equity Side.

Matters for hearing this day.

1 Advocate General *vs.* Mahomed Hoosun Hosainee. (Demurrer for argument.)

2 Fazul Habibbhoy *vs.* Habibbhoy Ebrahim and others. (Exceptions for argument.)

3 William Howard, Esq. and others. *vs.* Wisswanath Atmaram. (Exception for argument.)

Equity Registrar's Office, the 11th June 1863.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT.

*Tuesday, 9th June 1863.*

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

*Lucka Motee and Suttra Prema, surviving partners of Lucka Zoda, deceased,* vs. *Juggonath Pandurang, and Crustnabae, widow of Pandurang, deceased.*

A Marwarree Debt.—This suit was instituted to recover the sum of two hundred and fifty-one rupees, on a promissory note, together with one hundred and eleven rupees, and eleven annas interest; in all, three hundred and sixty two-rupees and eleven annas.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Cooper for the defendants.

His Honor.—What is the defence.

Mr. Cooper said that the defendant pleaded payment of the note in question.

His Honor said that the second defendant, Crustnabae, the mother of Juggonath Pandurung, the first defendant, had not been served with the summons; and upon being informed that she was not in Bombay, he asked the plaintiff whether he would have the case postponed, or should he strike out the name of Crustnabae, and proceed with the trial against the first defendant only.

The plaintiff desired that the name of the second defendant might be struck out.

Juggonath Pandurung, the defendant, examined by Mr. Barton, stated that he had signed the note, but had got another party to pay the money, one Gana Khooshall. The defendant was brought up in Dr. Wilson's School, and understood English well. The money, he said, was paid by Gana Khoosall on the 2nd February 1861. He had not seen the money paid, but he had paid it to Gana Khooshall, and had passed a note to Gana Khooshall for the amount. He had asked plaintiff for the note in the presence of witnesses, and was told by the Marwarree that he had ost it. Gana Khooshall, who settled with plaintiff, had been paid by himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cooper.—There were three partners originally in plaintiff's firm. Lucka Motee, the first, had been transported; Lucka Zoda, the second, was dead; and Suttra Prema, the third (the second plaintiff), had sold his shop to Gana Khooshall, who had taken a release from Suttra, who was in his own country, for the debt now sued for, which was entered in the book of Gana Khooshall as a transfer from the plaintiffs. Suttra Prema gave a release to Lucka Zoda, since dead, when he dissolved the partnership, and he then went to the shop of his brother as a partner. Gana Khooshall had the management of the partnership debts. After Suttra left, Lucka Zoda (since dead) transferred the shop and outstandings, in receipts and promissory notes, to Gana Khooshall. These were to the amount of about Rs. 1,400. Gana Khooshall received a list of the outstandings which were transferred and sold to him, and the name of the defendant was in this list. Defendant had asked, upon this occasion, that Lucka Zoda would give him up his note, but he deferred doing so. This occurred in the presence of Gana. He had asked repeatedly after for the note, but was told it was missing. Lucka Zoda said he would not ask him for the money for this debt again, as Gana had purchased it of him. It is eighteen or twenty months since Lucka Zoda's death, and until about twenty days, or a month ago, he had heard nothing about the note.

Re-examined by Mr. Barton.—Lucka Zoda sold all his debts to Gana Khooshall. Gana did not receive the note from Lucka Zoda.

By the Court.—Gana paid it for me in 1860. Suttra Prema went first, Lucka Zoda went next, and Lucka Motee (the unfortunate) had his share, in his absence, given to a relation.

Mr. Cooper said he thought, under the circumstances of the conviction of Lucka Motee, his name should not appear in the summons, he being ineligible to sue.

Mr. Barton begged Mr. Cooper's pardon. He remembered the case of Lucka Motee perfectly, and was engaged in the late Supreme Court at the time of his trial. He was not convicted of *felony*, but of perjury, which was widely different, and did not affect his property, the offence being a *misdemeanour* only.

By the Court.—Lucka Zoda assigned the whole business to Gana Khooshall. The security was not given over to him, (Gana) but was inserted in the list. It was entered by Lucka Zoda, who promised to give him the note. Gana Kooshall took from defendant another note for Rs. 251. At this time Gana was living in his house.

Gana Khooshall, the successor and purchaser of the debts of the firm, was then examined, and stated that about four years ago he received a transfer of all the outstandings, jewels, &c., of the firm which he purchased. Battika was beaten on the occasion. He received a note from Juggonath Pandurung for the Rs. 251, when he bought the concern of Lucka Zoda. Out of 29 promissory notes, he returned nine to Lucka Zoda, and these debtors passed fresh notes. The rest of the evidence of this witness corroborated the defendant's statements.

At this stage of the proceedings, it being 5.15 P. M., the Court adjourned the examination of the remaining witnesses until Wednesday.

This case, which occupied several hours on Tuesday, was resumed on Wednesday, and was only concluded late in the afternoon.

Several witnesses were called, but the evidence of those for the defendant preponderated, and the release alleged by the defendant as given by Lucka Zoda, was strongly corroborated by them.

His Honor reviewed the case at some length, touching upon every feature in it, and giving a verdict for the defendant.

Costs certified.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

*Thursday, 11th June 1863.*

*Abdoola Valudo Badoola and Mahomed bin Boxallee* vs. *Nadur bin Boxallee* vs. *Nadur bin Alladeen.*

This was an action to recover possession of the ground floor of a house in Perro Havildar Street, alleged to be the property of the plaintiffs, and occupied by the defendant as tenant of the plaintiff.

Mr. Cumrodeen Tyebjee for the plaintiff.

Mr. Connon for the defendant.

The defence to the action was that the defendant was not a tenant of the plaintiff. He was in possession, and the house belonged to his wife, who, as a Mahomedan woman, could possess property in her own right.

Plaintiff affirmed, stated.—The defendant has been my tenant for the last eight years. He had formerly paid Rs. 12 per month for it, but now paid Rs. 16. He occupies the whole of the lower part of the house. Another tenant has the upper floor, for which he pays rent also. There is no agreement in writing with the defendant. He has given his signature upon a deed, which his wife passed, and he attested. Originally the house belonged to defendant, but since the sale, the rent has been paid to plaintiff. The rent was paid through Damodhur Hurry and Jayram Hurry. The property belonged to defendant's wife, and was purchased by him. This is the title deed. The defendant's wife got the property from the defendant himself. When the property was transferred, these title deeds were given to plaintiff. Rent was paid up to two months ago. The third month is now nearly due.

His Honor said he could not go into the title deeds. All that it was necessary for plaintiff to prove, was that he was the owner, and the defendant the tenant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon.—Saw the wife put her mark to this deed. She has been summoned. She is going to be called as a witness. There were two owners to the house. Her husband, Babajee Bundaree, and another, were the attesting witnesses. Plaintiff bought it of her. Was in Bombay in 1856. The deed was signed in his house, not in a liquor shop, and *battika* was not beaten on the occasion. It was not a secret affair.

His Honor intimated to Mr. Cumrodeen that it was only necessary for him to prove that his client received rent, but any judgment he could give in this cause, would only be nominal possession, as, although he could remove the defendant, he could not put the wife out upon these proceedings.

The evidence of Jayram Hurry was collected from books which he produced, purporting to contain entries of various amounts which had been paid by him to the plaintiff for rent, on account of, and by order of the defendant.

Mr. Connon objected to the evidence of these books being taken.

The Judge said it might go for what it was worth.

Another witness, Hajee Suban, who recovered the rents for plaintiff from the defendant and other tenants, said that he did not receive the rent personally from him, but from Jayram, that the last payment was Rupees 32, but that nearly three months' rent was due.

Mr. Connon said that the Judge of course would be guided in his decision by his estimate of the evidence, as there was to be contradiction between the parties. Defendant had undoubtedly obtained money upon the property in question, which he had intended to mortgage, and had paid all the money which was due on such mortgage. It seemed, however, that in a moment of weakness, he had mortgaged his wife's property. He was further instructed that a monstrous fraud had been attempted upon the poor woman. Of course his case would stand or fall upon the evidence of the witnesses he was about to call. Defendant had not admitted he was a tenant. If proved that the wife signed the deed, then the case of the plaintiff will succeed; if not, the case of the defendant is made sufficiently out to entitle him to a verdict.

Nadur bin Alladeen, the defendant in this action, declared he had never sold the property, but it had been mortgaged to a Marwaree. Had seen the document produced (the deed of sale) before, but the mark on it is not his wife's.

Bebee Gobun said she was defendant's wife, and had a house conveyed to her in 1855. She never sold it, and never gave writing to either of the plaintiffs. Knew nothing about it, and never made the mark. In cross-examination by Mr. Tyebjee, she said she made no mark at all. Does not know about mortgage to Jayram, and never made it. She, and the son of Boxallee, the defendant, borrowed Rs. 800 on it, but she never made any mark. Gave neither writing nor mark to Marwarree.

Babajee Khundaree, one of the attesting witnesses, swore he saw the last witness make her mark.

The Judge, in summing up, made substantially the same remarks as he expressed in the earlier part of the proceedings with regard to the title deeds and proving the payment of the rent. He considered that the plaintiff had proved abundantly that he was owner of the house. The explanation of defendant why he paid the money to Jayram was perfectly unintelligible, and his Honor had, in vain, endeavoured to elicit why he had made these payments. Under these circumstances, the defendant must give up possession, but it was only nominally, as this judgment did not affect the rights of the wife, who would remain in until other proceedings were taken for her ejectment.

*Nursoo Coosina vs R. Partridge.*

This was an action to recover the sum of five rupees, five annas, and four pies, wages as a horsekeeper to the defendant.

Mr. Joshua James Partridge, the son of the defendant, stated that the plantiff had left their service without giving notice, and although repeatedly told to return to his duty, he would not do so. He said that the Plaintiff had quarrelled with his coachman and the coachman's wife, and such was the disturbance that they made, that he was obliged to turn them out of the compound at 11 o'clock at night. Next morning, the 20th of May, the plaintiff would not return to his work.

The Plaintiff said the coachman had beaten him, and that madam sahib had discharged him, but called no witnesses to corroborate his statement.

The Judge said that the plaintiff was not entitled to broken periods of a month's wages when he left without notice. Wages did not accrue from day to day, but from month to month. There would, therefore, be a verdict for the defendant.

## NEILGHERRY.

Social.—On Tuesday last, Miss Dawson, the only spinster daughter of H. R. Dawson, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable residents in Ootacamund, was married at St. Stephen's to Mr. James Oakes, of the firm of Oakes & Co., Madras. A very large assemblage of friends witnessed the interesting ceremony, and adjourned from the Church to a sumptuous breakfast, at which the usual toasts were given and responded to.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, June* 4.

Death.—It is our painful duty to record the decease of a distinguished individual who came to Ootacamund on a Mission of Peace. Archbishop Salvador Saba, died in "Whiphurst" on the 28th ultimo, and was buried in the adjoining Roman Catholic Chapel on the 29th. The Reverend Lord Howard performed Mass, and the Bishop of Pondicherry read the funeral service. The deceased Prelate is said to have been about 85 years of age.—*Id.*

Ootacamund.—Scarcity of Money.—A correspondent in Coonoor writes to us—"Could you do anything to befriend an unfortunate Officer on leave, who finds himself on the Hills, with, for once, some money at his agents, but yet is pie-less in the midst of this plenty, not being able to get an order, nor even a bank note cashed at the Coonoor Taluq Treasury, the merchants shops, nor even at the Jackatalla Pay Office. My boy has just come to say, 'Master please, master give some money ho ase,' and under this provocation really adding insult to injury, I venture to request your kind assistance, and as editors of papers are evidently expected to know every thing, do please tell me to whom may officers apply for 'change for an order?'"

Editors certainly do know a great deal, but in the present instance our knowledge does not enable us to help our correspondent. The evil of which he complains has been experienced by ourselves, and hundreds of others in Ootacamund. Money is as scarce here as water is in the moon, with this exception, that whilst the absence of water in the moon is doubtful, the absence of money in Ootacamund is certain. Were a Rothschild to come to the Neilgherries, he would find a five pound note as useless, as the far famed million sterling piece of paper is in Europe. *Our* Tassildar "graphically" expresses himself upon the subject as follows:—"Abah! Abah! too much bother got sar. How many, how many peoples coming for the change!" The best way of curing the inconvenience so widely felt, would perhaps be to send the Accountant General here for three months, first seeing that *all* his cash is left at his agents' in Madras. But to write seriously upon this grave subject, Government should adopt some measure for keeping the settlements on the Neilgherries better supplied with the means of change. It is not only officers, and the community generally, who suffer from the present difficulty of cashing notes and orders, but planters are brought to a dead lock in consequence of a similar obstruction. How are planters to convert their paper currency into silver, when the only response to their application is, "there is no money in the treasury." To this class of residents on the Hills, the present faulty system of supplying the local Treasury is not only vexatious, but positively injurious. Labourers must be paid, and if not paid, they will abandon the different estates, as Mr. Etienne informed Government the other day *his* labourers were doing. The matter is one which materially affects the resources of the State, for if planters cannot conduct their operations, there must necessarily be a deficit in the public revenue. We trust that Sir William Denison will give his attention to the subject, and make better provision for a want which is daily growing into larger proportions.—*Id.*

## LICENSES FOR BARRISTERS.

*(From the Mofussilite, June 5.)*

And so the Barristers of the late Supreme Court are to be licensed like so many licensed victuallers, cabmen, "buss" drivers, conductors, *et hoc genus omne.* Without a license any speech delivered at the Bar by a gentleman whose name stands on the law list, will subject him to a fine. Nothing is more common than to ask a cabman to produce his ticket. A Barrister is now placed in precisely the same position. He is at any moment liable to be called upon to produce *his* ticket. If Barristers were to be taxed according to the length of their speeches, just in the same way as a cabman charges his fare for the distance he has driven, we should not have the least objection to it, (nor would the Judges, we fancy.) If they are to be taxed at all, they ought to be taxed by the hour. There would be something in this, and the revenue vastly increased annually. Unless prudence obtained a very large preponderance, over vanity, there would be no end to the 'fares' that would flow into the public chest.

It took Mr. Doyne, the other day, three hours and a half to polish off Piffard's case. Had he been talking under a special license, regulating his talk by time, he would possibly have compressed his speech into the space of three-quarters of an hour. A man of very economical habits, like Cutler Fergusson, would have done the business in seventeen minutes, simply by handing in the exhibits, which it would have been the duty of the prothonotary to read and formally hand up to the Bench. We object, on principle, giving Barristers a general license, and compelling them to pay a tax, for reasons which we will presently give. But we are decidedly in favour of taxing the orations of some of them by the yard or by the hour. A scale might be drawn up, much in the same way as it is drawn up for omnibus proprietors. "Licensed to carry so much tongue, in Court, and if more than proper quantity be carried a penalty will be inflicted." We should put the fine down at five thousand rupees; for let it be taken into consideration that there is already a heavy tax inflicted upon the Judges, on the point of patience, being compelled to listen to arguments, or mock arguments, repeated over and over and over again. The cabmen and the omnibus drivers, likewise the conductors, are compelled to wear the badge, upon which their numbers respectively appear. As British Barristers must now take out licenses to drive their ricketty, slow, coaches through the High Court of Judicature, they, also, should be compelled to wear brass badges to evidence their distinction; and what is more, it should not be considered by any means unprofessional to tout in person, and standing near the door of the High Court they might be suffered to touch their bands to attorneys and clients and say: "Want a nice Barrister, Sir? Called to the Bar in Michaelmass Term 18—. As fresh as a young goose, Sir. Do it as moderate as possible. Look at my badge, Sir." The Grey's Inn men—not that we ever saw one at the Calcutta Bar—will have the best chance; for they are such boisterous and importunate parties, and would huddle an attorney into Court, if he were armed with a brief, just in the same sort of way that a Commissionaire at Calais or Boulogne huddles off an elderly gentleman, or an unprotected female, who happens to be carrying a carpet-bag, to the particular hotel to which the Commissioner is attached. With licenses and badges, the Juniors of the Bar would certainly do well to take their seats, not in the Court but in the verandah. The black bar, that is to say the Native Barristers, would take their seats opposite to the white Bar, and in very many cases undersell them. The scene would very much resemble that which occurs on board a steamer at Point de Galle, when an European dealer in precious stones comes off, followed by a tribe of Native jewellers, who begin to speak to intending purchasers thus: "This white man, Sir, very bad man, Sir. He charge double, Sir, for everything, Sir. He keep horse, Sir, he keep carriage, Sir; he keep fine house, Sir. How he afford to sell as cheap as me, Sir? I no keep horse, Sir, no carriage, no fine house, Sir. I poor Cingalese. All want, is reasonable profits. What white man sell you for one hundred rupees, I sell for fifty. Colour of man no object in life, man take goods, give money, proper price."

Fancy Mr. Lyons, an excellent Attorney, but a man of nervous temperament, having to pass through an avenue of black and white Barristers, as well as piebalds, being surrounded and tugged from one side to the other, in order that the brief may be got from under his arm? Keeley as Mouser, the Attorney, with his blue bag swinging to and fro, and Betsy Baker, with her bare arms, and assuming a pugilistic attitude, would sink into insignificance when compared with the scene that would continually take place in the verandah of the High Courts of Judicature. Mr. Stack, who is now a burly Attorney, having renounced his faith in Barristership, would make his way through such a crowd without any sort of difficulty hitting out right and left. But it is not every Attorney who can do this, and therefore we think that some supplemental act should be passed for the protection of the subordinate branch of the profession.

Now to be serious. We do not object to a Barrister being taxed in common with other persons; but we distinctly object that the members of an honorable profession should be put upon a level with hucksters and pothouse-keepers. It is degrading, it is humiliating to reflect upon. It is not the amount of money that is required to pay for the license. It is the nasty feeling which is engendered by the reflection that you are required to pay something in excess of the tax which was imposed upon you before you were permitted to sign your name on the parchment scroll in Westminster Hall. That tax is ninety-seven pounds, ten shillings and sixpence sterling. A man who pays such an amount as a tax upon his *profession*, actually before he embarks in it, would almost be justified in treating a tax-gatherer who asks him for more, much in the same way that Wat Tyler, the blacksmith, treated the man who wanted to cross-examine his daughter. Mr. Theobald Dickens would certainly have "hammered" anybody who came to him for such a tax on his profession—just as he hammered Mr. Ochme's Clerk for bringing a big brief with a small fee endorsed thereon. If Barristers who pay for their licenses in the Inns of Court to which they belong, to the extent abovementioned by us, are to be called upon to pay an additional tax in this country (the Bar at home would stand no such nonsense) we shall insist upon the Clergy being "licensed" to preach *in their* respective edifices, in which they now hold forth. Medical men also ought to be taxed for practising their profession, especially the Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta, who frequently realize very handsome fortunes. Why should Law be taken, and Divinity and Medicine be left? As we said before, it is not the amount of money. It is the *Indignity*, which will rankle in the breast of every gentleman, who is called upon to take out a license. His license, with all the privilege that pertains to his calling, is that which the Benchers give him as soon as he has signed his name on the "parchments roll." He is then at liberty to practise in any court in Her Majesty's dominions, without let or hindrance, so long as he is not guilty of any unprofessional conduct. Any Member of the Bar, if asked if he has a license, should refer his questioner to Mr. Theobald, the prothonotary, and say,—"My certificate is the only license I require, or intend to take out. You can pass no act in this country which can supercede the seal of the Crown, or in any way interfere with the privileges which are accorded under it."

## THE TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS.

*(From the Sindian, June 3.)*

We are in possession of such reliable information respecting the traffic on the River Indus during the past year, as to be enabled to lay before our readers a carefully prepared account of it, as we promised to do sometime ago. The first article we published on this subject was based upon very imperfect data, and, as we remarked subsequently, on receiving the return of boats which passed down and into the Indus during the third quarter of the year, it greatly under-estimated the value of the trade for the whole year. It will now be found that the amount of the traffic on the waters of our great streams, is far beyond the most sanguine expectations that could have been formed of it.

It will be necessary, for the purposes of this article, simply to distinguish the traffic borne by steamers generally, from that carried by native boats; and to remark that the latter is taken for the fiscal year closing April 30th, 1863, while the former extends over the twelve months ending 31st December, 1862. Perhaps it would be more satisfactory if the periods corresponded; but it must be borne in mind that the Punjaub Navigation Steamers did not begin to ply until last July, and that the Indus Steam Flotilla received over the first of the five Government boats transferred to them in the month of May; so that the absence of the traffic they might have secured to swell the year's operations, may be considered as compensated for by the result of the native craft trade in the period which trenches upon 1863. The fleet of steamers employed upon the Indus and its tributaries during the year, in the conveyance of merchandise, was composed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Stanley,<br>Frere,<br>Lawrence,<br>Outram,<br>Havelock,<br>Indus, | Indus Steam Flotilla, plying between Kotree and Mooltan. |
| Napier,<br>Jhelum,<br>Chenaub, | Punjab Navigation, plying between Mithunkote and Mukhud, Upper Indus. |
| Indus,<br>Sutlej, | Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company, plying between Kurrachee, Mooltan and Ferozepore. |

To all these steamers were attached a full complement of flats or barges for the conveyance of cargo. The *Planet*, and the Steam Tugs belonging to the Indus Steam Flotilla, the *Fox* to the Punjab Navigation, and the *Rifle* to the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation, are not included because they were not employed in the carriage of merchandize on the river. The aggregate value of the traffic borne by the eleven steamers named, amounts to Rs. 65,14,616 and is divided as follows:—

*Upward.*

| | mds. | Valued at Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, including Railway Material. | 26,837 | 210,696 |
| Government Stores | 1,253 | 15,036 |
| Malt Liquor, hhds | 7,556 | 600,480 |
| Cloth and Pieces of Goods, bales | 7,576 | 1,515,200 |
| Sundries, mds | 15,238 | 685,710 |
| Copper and Brass | 21,692 | 997,832 |
| Wool | 175 | 2,625 |
| Total Rs. | | 4,027,579 |

*Downward.*

| | Mds. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 83,336 | 1,395,860 |
| Wool | 21,363 | 272,302 |
| Indigo | 11,444 | 808,988 |
| Silk | 2,126 | 53,150 |
| Saltpetre | 11,597 | 52,186 |
| Oil seeds | 11,406 | 34,931 |
| Ghee | 4,726 | 88,705 |
| Government Stores | 512 | 7,680 |
| Oil | 890 | 7,120 |
| Grain of sorts | 15,960 | 23,940 |
| Cloth and Pieces of Goods, bales | 640 | 106,240 |
| Munjeet, mds | 275 | 2,750 |
| Sugar | 5,640 | 67,920 |
| Sundries | 22,589 | 67,765 |
| Fruit | 350 | 2,500 |
| Total Rs. | | 2,487,037 |

When we first alluded to this subject we ventured to state that the downward traffic by steam would amount at least to twenty one lakhs; so that we under-estimated it by nearly five lakhs—a circumstance arising from the great value of the cargoes brought by the Punjaub and O. I. S. N. Co.'s boats. We should remark that the estimate placed upon the merchandize is based chiefly upon the rates adhered to in the Punjaub Government returns of the country boat traffic, and which are in most instances below the Kurrachee market rates.

The traffic by Native craft, which passed Mithunkote during the year ended April 30th, 1863, amounts to the very large sum of Rs. 1,13,08,421, being the estimated value of 12,37,285 maunds of goods borne by 3,185 boats. The downward traffic in which 2,254 boats were engaged comprised the following merchandize:—

| Articles. | Weight in mds. | Estimated value. Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 5,010 | 7,420 |
| Barley | 282 | 365 |
| Gram | 1,17,311 | 2,05,917 |
| Rice | 9,058 | 81,869 |
| Dall, 4 kinds | 22,460 | 67,807 |
| Cotton | 2,90,829 | 49,88,001 |
| Molasses | 1,21,740 | 6,08,700 |
| Sugar | 19,028 | 2,28,380 |
| Indigo | 1,115 | 30,200 |
| Linseed | 10,176 | 30,548 |
| Mustard seed | 1,46,274 | 4,00,908 |
| Till Sersoon | 67,098 | 2,01,294 |
| Tobacco | 272 | 806 |
| Hemp or Munjeet | 2,286 | 4,572 |
| Totals 1st Class | 8,11,938 | 67,56,287 |
| Oil, 2 kinds | 1,349 | 10,784 |
| Ghee | 12,755 | 2,29,380 |
| Totals 2nd Class | 14,104 | 2,40 164 |
| Wool, mds | 73,870 | 9,38,849 |
| Horns, No. | 750 | 79 |
| Hides, No. | 494 | 216 |
| Totals 3rd Class | 73,870 | 9,39,144 |
| Saltpetre, mds. | 23,781 | 2,27 772 |
| Salt | 3 369 | 1,680 |
| Siy-e | 1 977 | 1 977 |
| Munjeet | 1,450 | 14,500 |
| Totals 4th Class | 30,568 | 2,45,929 |
| Dried Dates | 55 | 108 |
| Almonds | 36 | 360 |
| Raisins | 674 | 5,888 |
| Spices | 42,778 | 5,93,290 |
| Totals 5th Class | 43,543 | 5,99,141 |
| Iron | 353 | 2,832 |
| Copper | 17 | 1,190 |
| Totals 6th Class | 370 | 4,022 |
| Bales of Cloth and pieces of goods | 2,487 | 4,18,300 |
| Grand Totals of all Classes. | 9,74,393 | 91,97,887 |

The above compared with the preceding year, when 1,595 boats, being 659 less than in 1862-63, were employed, shows a difference in quantity resulting in an increase of 3,05,869 maunds viz.:—

| Articles. | Excess. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, mds | ... | 11,125 |
| Barley | ... | 603 |
| Gram | 75,248 | ... |
| Rice | 4,897 | ... |
| Dall, 4 kinds | 6,511 | ... |
| Cotton | 2,41,931 | ... |
| Molasses | 2,921 | ... |
| Sugar | ... | 4,883 |
| Indigo | ... | 1,311 |
| Linseed | 9,678 | ... |
| Mustard Seed | 84,072 | ... |
| Till Sersoon | ... | 1,627 |
| Tobacco | ... | 976 |
| Hemp | ... | 1,532 |
| Oil, 2 kinds | ... | 5,929 |
| Ghee | ... | 4,495 |
| Wool | ... | 9,508 |
| Horns, No. | ... | 19,650 |
| Hides, No. | ... | 18,101 |
| Saltpetre, mds. | ... | 44,804 |
| Salt | 3,360 | ... |
| Sujee | 1,225 | ... |
| Munjeet | ... | 2,880 |
| Dried dates | ... | 475 |
| Almonds | ... | 337 |
| Raisins | ... | 1,084 |
| Spices | 17,329 | ... |
| Iron | ... | 705 |
| Copper | ... | 79 |
| Bales of Cloth, &c. | 1,170 | ... |

The above statistics as well as those of the upward traffic, which follow, have been compiled from the returns submitted by Captain Minchin, Deputy Commissioner at Dhera Ghazee Khan, to the Punjab Government, of the boats which passed Mithunkote during the year; and although very complete do not exhibit, as it cannot be expected they should, a quantity of sundries, especially in the upward traffic, to which we now pass. In this branch of the Indus trade, 931 boats, or 84 more than in the year before, were engaged, and had the following merchandize for cargoes:—

| Articles. | Weight in mds. | Estimated value. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 5,090 | 6,580 |
| Barley | 5,141 | 12,123 |
| Gram | 330 | 412 |
| Rice | 2,292 | 6,876 |
| Dall, 4 kinds | 235 | 705 |
| Molasses | 95 | 475 |
| Sugar | 55 | 660 |
| Indigo | 55 | 2,400 |
| Tobacco | 50 | 200 |
| Hemp | 250 | 500 |
| Totals 1st Class | 13,593 | 30,931 |
| Oil, 2 kinds | 335 | 2,680 |
| Ghee | 10 | 200 |
| Totals 2nd Class | 345 | 2,880 |
| Wool | 180 | 2,700 |
| Hides, No. | 1,400 | 560 |
| Totals 3rd Class | 180 | 3,260 |
| Sulphur | 100 | 1,400 |
| Munjeet | 235 | 2,350 |
| Totals 4th Class | 335 | 3,750 |
| Cocoanuts, No. | 2,200 | 88 |
| Dried dates | 6,272 | 23,268 |
| Almonds | 226 | 2,660 |
| Spices | 57,657 | 8,15,805 |
| Totals 5th Class | 64,225 | 8,42,321 |
| Iron | 1,81,775 | 10,81,132 |
| Pewter | 2,438 | 25,040 |
| Copper | 1 | 70 |
| Totals 6th Class | 1,84,214 | 11,06,242 |
| Bales of cloth, &c. | 611 | 1 21,200 |
| Grand total of all Classes, mds... | 2,62,892 | 21,10,584 |

The above compared with the preceding year's transactions, exhibit the following difference:—

| Articles. | Excess. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | ... | 6,978 |
| Barley | ... | 19,020 |
| Gram | 300 | ... |
| Rice | ... | 7,375 |
| Dall, 4 kinds | ... | 374 |
| Cotton | ... | 43 |
| Molasses | ... | 726 |
| Sugar | ... | 145 |
| Indigo | ... 35 | ... |
| Mustard seed | ... | 150 |
| Till Sersoon | ... | 665 |
| Tobacco | ... | 65 |
| Hemp | ... | 725 |
| Oil, 2 kinds | ... | 534 |
| Ghee | ... | 327 |
| Wool | ... | 148 |
| Hides, No. | ... | 27,765 |
| Salt, mds. | ... | 3,550 |
| Sulphur | ... | 302 |
| Sujee | ... | 3,150 |
| Lime | ... | 8,890 |
| Munjeet | ... | 311 |
| Cocoanuts, No. | ... | 2,48,250 |
| Dried dates, mds | 1,375 | ... |
| Almonds | 259 | ... |
| Raisins | ... | 21 |
| Spices | ... | 3,075 |
| Iron | 62,299 | ... |
| Pewter | ... | 6,920 |
| Copper | ... | 150 |
| Bales of Cloth | 171 | ... |

Total increase, 1,654 maunds.

As already stated the gross value of the cargoes carried both ways amounts to Rs. 1,13,08,421, and their weight to 12,37,285 maunds, being 3,07,523 maunds more than in 1861-62 when the number of boats was 743 less than in 1861-62. The increase occurs chiefly in gram, cotton, mustard seed, spices, and iron; while a sensible decrease occurs in wheat, barley, hides, and saltpetre. There is a decrease also in wool and indigo, but it must not be forgotten that the quantity of these two staples brought down by the steam vessels converts this apparent deficit tenfold. The total quantity of the staples of our trade are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | mds. | 8,74,164 |
| Wool | „ | 95,233 |
| Indigo | „ | 12,559 |
| Saltpetre | „ | 35,378 |
| Oil seeds | „ | 2,83,954 |
| Ghee | „ | 17,481 |
| Grain of sorts | „ | 1,70,085 |

If we estimate the above merchandize at the average prices which have ruled in the markets of Kurrachee during the past year, they will reach the astounding figure of Rs. 1,40,93,909.

We now arrive at the result of the gross traffic which is as follows:—

| | Upwards. | Downwards. |
|---|---|---|
| By Steamers | Rs. 40,27,579 | Rs. 24,87,037 |
| By Country Boats | „ 21,10,584 | „ 91,97,887 |
| | Rs. 61,38,163 | Rs. 1,16,84,874 |

These figures form a grand total of Rs. 1,77,23,037. In addition to this there is the treasure of which the Indus Flotilla carried 2,338,346 [illegible] and the other boats Rs. 23,07,685. To the general trade, railway material contributes Rs. 12,91,828, and cotton Rs. 63,33,861. The construction of lines in the Punjab, and the demand for cotton, have therefore assisted greatly in swelling the value of the Indus traffic. These descriptions of trade must decrease when the railway works are concluded, and the cotton business returns to its normal condition. We must only hope that, before this decrease occurs, we shall have secured a fair share of Central Asian traffic which will more than compensate for the falling-off we have just alluded to as sure to take place sooner or later. As we write news is received that Sir Robert Montgomery has succeeded in inducing the Ruler of Cashmere to remove the restrictions which have driven the trade of Eastern Turkistan from his frontiers. We may therefore look confidently for a vast accession to the river traffic from that source.

We shall not draw this article to any greater length. The correctness of its statistics, collected from the most reliable sources, may be depended upon. A question can only be raised regarding the value placed upon the merchandize; but as the estimate may be too high in one particular and too low in another, discrepancies will very nearly balance themselves, and the total remain correct.

## THE RECENT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

*(From the Times, May 18)*

From the details which have now reached us in the New York papers it is not difficult to gain a general idea of the course of operations in the terrible battles of Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d of May. General Hooker's plan seems obvious, and is confessed by all accounts. On Monday, in the week which ended with these battles, he had divided his army. A part, and ultimately by far the smaller part, moved down below Fredericksburg, and prepared to cross the Rappahannock in front of the very battlefield which had proved so fatal to General Burnside. It was not, however, the General's intention to draw up his army in that amphitheatre to be cut to pieces, as Burnside's had been, by artillery on the heights. The same night the greater part of his army moved up the Rappahannock, and commenced to cross it some 15 miles above Fredericksburg at a place called Kelly's Ford. The Confederates seem to have been thoroughly prepared for the crossing below Fredericksburg, for the Federals found the ground occupied by a double line of rifle-pits. As in the case, however, of Burnside's crossing no serious resistance was offered, and one corps succeeded in establishing itself on the southern bank. But the movement of the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

rest of General Hooker's army to the fords above Fredericksburg seems, from various circumstances, not to have been anticipated by the Confederates. The crossing was effected there also without any opposition, and no Confederate troops were met with for some miles. This Division, comprising, as we have said, by far the greater part of General Hooker's army, seems to have been intended to march rapidly by a slightly circuitous route to the rear of the Confederate position above Fredericksburg. Hooker's plan, in short, seems to have been to engage the attention of the Confederates by crossing the Rappahannock, as before, directly in their front, while the greater part of his army, by a flank movement some fifteen miles up the river, marched round to the Confederate rear, turning their left flank. If this movement had succeeded, General Hooker's main force would have stood between General Lee and Richmond, and Lee, as Hooker hoped would have been compelled to turn round and fight a battle to maintain his own communications with Richmond, while a part of Hooker's army was behind him, prepared to storm the dreaded Fredericksburg heights in the rear of a pre-occupied enemy. It is dangerous to speculate on what might have happened, but it is obvious that this plan has one characteristic which falls in completely with all we know of Hooker's character. It is true that if in the anticipated battle Lee had been overpowered the way to Richmond would have been clear from any regular army, and Hooker might have marched on with no disadvantage but that of leaving the disorganized forces of the enemy in his rear and threatening his communications. But, on the other hand, if Hooker were defeated—and no amount of skill or bravery can insure victory—the result must have been his annihilation. Lee's army and two rivers would have been between him and Washington. The *New York Times* calls this "brilliantly audacious generalship." It is, certainly, audacious. Its brilliancy depended on the success with which it was carried out, and that seems to have been wanting.

On the morning of the 1st of May the Division which was to have executed this flank movement, commanded by Hooker in person, had crossed the Rapidan, an affluent of the Rappahannock, running between Kelly's Ford and the Confederate rear, and had pushed on to a little "Virginia village," consisting of one house and a cross road, called Chancellorsville. This little village seems to have been the key of the Federal position, and was General Hooker's head-quarters until Sunday afternoon. Its importance depended on this—that the direct road, to the south of Fredericksburg, and therefore to the rear of the Confederate position, which Hooker wished to reach, lay through it. It is called in the accounts we publish to-day the Plank-road, and it is for the possession of it that the desperate fighting of Sunday took place. Hooker's head-quarters were established in this house on Thursday evening, and he is said to have congratulated himself that the rebel army "was now the property of the Army of the Potomac." The position, in short, on that evening seems to have been this:—General Lee is within his fortifications on the heights above Fredericksburg, with a corps of Hooker's army, under General Sedgwick, below him. On his left flank and rear, about ten miles distant, at Chancellorsville, is the main part of Hooker's army, intending to press on and take Lee in the rear before he can change his front.

This much, however, at all events, was prevented. Hooker, perhaps, had not been rapid enough, and it is clear that he had not left a sufficiently strong force in front of the Confederate position to occupy Lee's attention to any useful extent. On Friday some sharp skirmishing took place on Hooker's left, which rested on the Rappahannock, and brisk attacks were made all along the Federal line from their left to their right, as though Lee's object had been to feel their position, and find out how far it extended to his rear, and a vigorous but unsuccessful attack was made on a Federal battery commanding the Plank-road we have described. All this, though only preliminary to the battles on Saturday, is of great importance to the whole course of operations, as it shows that Hooker's intention had been frustrated thus early. He had not turned Lee's left flank as he intended. On the contrary, under the cover of skirmishers, the whole Confederate force must have been drawn out of the Fredericksburg fortifications on that day and was now facing Hooker's main army. In order to do this, however, as is clear from the result, no sufficient force could have been left to defend the heights against General Sedgwick's corps, and if a strong force had been under that General's command Lee's position would have been very critical. As it was, his best chance was evidently to attack Hooker's army before Sedgwick's corps could operate successfully on his flank from Fredericksburg, or establish its communications with Hooker's. This was what he did on Saturday, the 2d. On the afternoon of that day General "Stonewall" Jackson fell heavily upon the Federal right wing. The German troops at that point gave way in panic, and fled in complete disorder back towards the head-quarters at Chancellorsville. This attack was ultimately checked by the firmness of General Hooker's own corps, led by General Berry, who was killed. But, though the victory was not complete, the effect of the attack was to change entirely the position of the Federal line. Before it had faced the rear of Fredericksburg, and had had the Plank-road in its centre, and General Hooker was, as it were, looking up the road. After the attack its right had been driven in, and its front was parallel with the road. The position of advance on Fredericksburg was gone; the Rapidan and Rappahannock were behind, and Lee's whole force was in front. On Sunday the battle was renewed by the Confederates in this position, and the result on the whole was indecisive, but rather favourable to the Confederates, for the Federals were, by their own accounts, driven back at least a mile nearer to the rivers, and their head-quarters at Chancellorsville were adandoned.

On the whole, then, though the ultimate result depends, of course, entirely on the issue of the battle on Monday, General Hooker's objects seem to have been frustrated. It is true that General Sedgwick's corps has succeeded in gaining possession of the heights above Fredericksburg, but this success will have been of no avail if Hooker is checkmated with the Rappahannock behind him, and if Lee was strong enough to force him back on Monday he must have been cut to pieces. He was ten miles away from Sedgwick's corps, and Lee separated the two divisions. The only chance of his success seemed to be that Sedgwick should be able to operate on Lee's right flank and rear before Hooker was crushed. We can anticipate no more hopeful tidings from the Government at Washington having kept back the news of the result of Monday's battle. If it should have been unfavourable, we do not wonder at their hesitating to proclaim so great a calamity. If General Hooker is defeated, the last chance of success, at least in Virginia, is gone. The only General who has shown any enterprise or activity will have been hopelessly beaten. It is clear from the accounts of the battle that the German corps had entered solely for the sake of the bounty-money, and were not to be depended upon even in the first attack. What would be the chance of raising a new army of the Potomac with the only remaining General beaten, his troops demoralized, none but foreigners willing to volunteer, and those worthless at the first assault?

## RETURN OF THE SULTAN FROM EGYPT

(*From the Times, May 16.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

NEVER within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of Constantinople has there been witnessed such an enthusiastic manifestation as that which attended the return of the Sultan to his capital on Friday last, the 1st of May. It has produced such a sensation throughout the Empire, that I should be remiss in my duty if I did not attempt a description of the *fetes* and public ceremonials, which have been kept up without interruption for three consecutive days. The accounts received from time to time of the Imperial progress, of the magnificent receptions of the Sultan in Egypt and in Smyrna, inspired the Government and the people with emulation, and with a desire to outdo, if possible, in splendour and loyal demonstration all that had previously been accomplished.

It was known on Thursday evening that the Imperial squadron would anchor late at night off the Princes' Islands, and there remain until 10 o'clock the next morning, at which time it was officially announced the Sultan would make his solemn entry into the Golden Horn. The early dawn of Friday found the whole population of the Capital astir, and in a fever of excitement and expectation. The streets, the public places, the surrounding plateaux, and every point which from its elevation commanded the beautiful Horn swarmed with joyous multitudes in holy day attire. Every available craft between the Marmora and the Black Sea, comprising caiques, barges, steam tugs, and pleasure boats, was brought into requisition, and almost blocked up the entrance of the harbour long before the time appointed for the Sultan's entrance. At 10 o'clock the sound of a distant gun, quickly followed by successive reports, announced to the eager multitude that the Imperial squadron had left its anchorage and was approaching the Golden Horn. As the Imperial yacht neared this point, but while still it was lost to view, the temporary batteries at the Seven Towers took up the salute, which spread itself from point to point, keeping pace with and accompanying, as it were, the slow movement of the yacht, until at the moment that the Feizi Gehad showed her figure-head at the corner of the Seraglio-point, all the guns which had been placed in position, at the Old Seraglio, at Scutari, at the Ordnance Quay of Tophane, at the Galata Serai Barracks in Pera, at the heights of Beshiktash, Dolmabagche, and Ortakoi, which all swarmed with cannon, poured out simultaneously a constant and well-sustained salute. The Turkish fleet, which is generally anchored within the bridges in the smooth waters of the Horn facing the naval arsenal, moved the day before, and formed an imposing line in front of the Palace of Dolma-bagche, and in its collective force presented an imposing sight. As soon as the Imperial yacht came into full view they dressed ship, manned yards, and joined the land batteries in a deafening cannonade. Seen at this moment, the whole of Constantinople seemed in a blaze. In the meanwhile the Imperial yacht, followed by the Medjidieh frigate and the other escorting ships, proceeded at half-speed, hugging the Asiatic coast, until, coming round in a grand sweep, she cast anchor in front of the Imperial Palace.

It was not accurately known whether the Sultan would land at the Palace steps or at Tophane. All doubt on the subject, however, was soon dispelled, for the State barge, followed by some palace caiques, with the Seraskier, the Capitan-Pasha, and the other persons of the suite, took the direction of the mosque at Tophane, and it was known that the Sultan, in strict observance of his religious duties, before going to his palace, was proceeding to midday prayer to offer up a thanksgiving for his safe return.

The artillery ground at Tophane is one of the most beautiful public places of Constantinople. Adjoining the landing steps a triumphal arch had been raised, decorated with every description of arms and armour, both modern and ancient, arranged in panoplies. It was at this place that the Sultan landed, amid every demonstration of loyalty and enthusiasm. Here he was received by the Ministers, the high functionaries of the State, the Church and judicial dignitaries (*ulemahs*), headed by the Sheik-ul-Islam, and all the civil and military authorities. Without halting he proceeded to the mosque hard by, while the glittering *cortège* went in procession to the Palace, there to await his presence at the levée (*rikiab*), which he was to hold afterwards. Early in the morning it had been intimated officially to Sir Henry Bulwer, as *doyen* of the foreign representatives here, that the Sultan would receive the diplomatic body at 12 o'clock. Accordingly, a little before that time, and previous to the return of the Sultan from the mosque, the Ambassadors and Ministers of the different nations, accompanied by a complete staff of secretaries and attachès, proceeded in gay uniform to the palace. By the time that they had all congregated the Sultan left the mosque and, escorted by a regiment of mounted Zouaves of the Guards and the Cent Gardes in Spahis uniforms, rode from Tophane to the Palace, amid the eager and acclaiming multitude. I was sufficiently near to see him ride into the Palace-yard. He was mounted on a magnificent white arab, and was looking the very picture of conscious sovereignty and power. Shortly after his arrival at the palace he summoned the foreign representatives to his presence. Sir Henry Bulwer, in his name and that of his colleagues, addressed him in a few well-chosen words, expressing the gratification they felt at welcoming him again in his capital. In acknowledgment, the Sultan, through the medium of Aali Pasha, made some graceful remarks, and laid some stress on the manner in which he had been received by the Consular authorities during his progress. This terminated the ceremonial of the day.

But, brilliant as had been the proceedings of the day, they were eclipsed by the beautiful spectacle which was witnessed on that and the two successive nights. On these nights Constantinople bore the aspect of an enchanted city. Seen from the Bosphorus by the light of the moon, and with the reflection of a million of lights and illuminated devices on the clear calm waters, it presented a sight which those who have not seen it cannot be made to comprehend. The sloping hills of Pera, of Stamboul, and of Scutari; the long expanse of water from the extremity of the Horn to a point extending half-way up the Bosphorus, were all in a blaze of lights and oriental decorative devices. The Turkish ships of war looked like lighted phantoms—their lines, port-holes and rigging standing out in unbroken streaks of light; in addition to which, and at short intervals, a magic illumination was produced by the simultaneous firing of blue-lights by the crews over the sides of the ships. Three monster rafts for pyrotechnical displays were placed in line on the Bosphorus, and these kept up an incessant shower of brilliant sparks. Prominent among all the public buildings which were illuminated stood the Palace of Dolma-bagche, the old Seraglio, which looked like a fairy palace, the Porte and the Seraskier's Tower resembling a column of fire. Leaving the Bosphorus, and proceeding into the busy throng, the capital presented the appearance of a perfect blaze of light. Never have I witnessed such a general illumination. From the Pasha's palace to the humblest *cafené*, from the rich banker's residence to the dilapidated hovel of the meanest tradesman—everywhere an effort was made to contribute, by some original decoration, to the general effect. In Stamboul the bazaars were uniformly arranged in illuminated arcades. In Pera the "Grande Rue" did not, I believe, exhibit a single house which remained unadorned. In some parts the effect was truly magnificent. Nor was the decoration of the houses limited to ordinary illumination. Pictures, costly tapestries, rich Cashmere shawls, and oriental scarfs were hung from the windows in tasteful arrangement. The Roman Catholic, Greek, and Armenian Churches in this suburb distinguished themselves by their display of loyal demonstration. Two days before the British Ambassador gave notice to his colleagues that it was his intention to illuminate the Embassy. They all accordingly followed his lead, and every Legation in Pera showed an illuminated front. The contagion was caught even by small unfrequented streets, many of which made desperate efforts to attract the sight-seers from the principal thoroughfares. The concourse of people in the streets was not inferior, in point of numbers to what is seen in Regent-street on the occasion of the Queen's birthday; but here the calm demeanour of orientals, which is caught more or less by the Frank portion of the population, does not find vent in the rowdiness which characterizes a British mob. The canine race alone did not partake in the general rejoicing. These night scavengers of Pera and Tophane were driven from their accustomed haunts, and had to prowl in remote quarters in search of the freedom and repose which was denied them in their own.

On the third night of the illuminations the Sultan expressed his intention of riding through the streets of Pera among his Christian subjects. No sooner was this known than the decorations of the two previous nights were restored, and considerable additions were introduced to make them worthy of the occasion. At 6 o'clock the Sultan arrived in Pera, and was received by Fuad Pasha and Omar Pasha at the barracks in the "Grande Champs des Morts," where he dined in company with them and the senior officers in command. Between 8 and 9 o'clock he made his appearance, preceded by a troop of Zouaves of the Guard, and followed by a detachment of the "Cent Gardes." He rode his favourite white arab. The expression of his countenance denoted considerable emotion at the reception which he met. Every window was crowded with persons eager to see him, the greater proportion of whom consisted of the fair sex, waving handkerchiefs and spreading showers of flowers and bouquets. He expressed his acknowledgment of these manifestations by bowing repeatedly right and left—a proceeding quite unprecedented on the part of a Sultan, and which, until now, was looked upon as an infringement of etiquette; and so pleased was he, evidently, at this reception that he actually rode a second time through the "Grande Rue." At the door of Misseri's Hotel, he was met by a body of English travellers, and greeted with a hearty British cheer, in return for which he smiled and bowed in the most gracious manner.

I have endeavoured to give you a description of these beautiful *fêtes*; but that which it is impossible properly to describe—inasmuch as it surpassed anything that I have previously witnessed—is the extraordinary enthusiasm which attended them, and which was shared by all classes of the Sultan's subjects. If he is wise in taking advantage of this feeling, he may achieve great things. On his accession to the throne the same manifestations, but not nearly to the same extent occurred. His subsequent acts destroyed, in a great measure, the *prestige* which he then possessed. He has now another and a greater opportunity; but a renewal of disappointment in the public mind would irretrievably wreck his popularity. It is said that he has returned to his capital deeply impressed with what he has seen, and with a determination to inaugurate a new state of things. Over-eagerness and haste in reform are sometimes as dangerous as apathy and inaction. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will not press too rapidly the execution of ill-digested measures, and try to bring about instantaneously what must be the work of time and mature organization. He is assisted by two advisers whose value he is now, it seems, disposed to recognize. Statesmen like Fuad and Aali would not discredit a European country. His opposition to their wise counsels created difficulties and embarrassments dangerous to the stability of the empire. This opposition has given way, it is affirmed, to a feeling of confidence and favour. The finances bid fair to improve. The army and the navy, for purposes of defence, are in a better condition than for a long time. An inflexible exposure of the corrupt practices which prevail, wholesome reforms in the administration of the provinces, retrenchment in expenditure, the adoption of means for the development of the vast resources of the empire, a reformed judicial system, and the extension of equal privileges to all subjects, whether Christians or Turks,—these measures, if properly taken in hand, at a moment of extraordinary popularity, may, if persevered in, render this occasion a memorable one in the history of this country, and once more raise the hopes of its well-wishers.

## CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE.

(*From the London Review, May 2.*)

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND has lectured at the Royal Institution, and delivered his views on a subject of national importance—the artificial propagation of fish with as much good sense as humour. Such an amount of laughter was probably never heard on any such occasion as that which reverberated through the noble lecture-hall on this occasion; science made so amusing might become a popular entertainment. Before the lecturer were fish-breeding apparatus of numerous sorts, all more or less simple, and ova and fry of salmon, trout, grayling, &c., in every condition of development and in abundance. From their enormous fecundity fish are better calculated to repay cultivation than any other creatures in Nature. The supplies of fish taken in our rivers and seas are notoriously decreasing, and there is no doubt, therefore, of the importance of the labours of Mr. Buckland, Mr. Ponder, and others, in endeavouring to bring about a general attention to the utility and profits of pisciculture. A good hen may lay 120 eggs in a season, but by experiments it has been proved that salmon and trout deposit eggs at the rate of 1,000 for every pound weight of the parent fish. Turbot, in one spawning season, will deposit 385,000 eggs; roach, 48,000; mackrel, 86,000; jack, 42,800; brill, 239,000; smelt, 36,000; soles, 134,000; perch, 120,000; and the cod-fish no less than four millions. With such powers of reproductiveness as this, it might be said that fish were perfectly well able to cultivate themselves, but, as Mr. Buckland showed, they have too many enemies—man not the least—to do so; and it is a fact in natural history, that not one-salmon-egg out of a thousand ever comes naturally to maturity as a full-grown fish. If this were not so, why should salmon be 2s. a-pound? Fish eggs, like birds' eggs, require a nest, and so the salmon, for example, scoops a nest out of the river gravel for hers. The flood may sweep the nest away, a deluge of mud cover it up, or the drought leave it high and dry. In either case the eggs will perish. The larva of the dragoon-fly, the "water-sweep," the swan, and other pirates, often make wholesale destruction of the eggs. The poor little water-ousel is often shot as a culprit, but he does not deserve it: he does more good than harm, for he lives on the insects, and not on the eggs. When a salmon has gone through these perils for fourteen months, and ventured out to sea, a new set of voracious enemies lie in wait. If we wish to preserve our fish, we must take care of their eggs as a sportsman would take care of his pheasants. No expensive apparatus is required in their artificial propagation. Boxes to let water in at one end and out at the other are all that is wanted, with a slight layer of gravel, that has been boiled to destroy insects and their nips. A shallow stream flows through. A dyke may be made to do this, and, as Mr. Buckland wittily but wisely said, breeding fish would be better duty for it than breeding tadpoles. The temperature of the water should be 40 to 45 degrees; and all the manipulation the spawn requires is to be let alone. There is great art, as Mr. Buckland remarked, in letting things alone; and if the spawn are not let alone they will certainly die. In from 30 to 35 days the fish are developed.

The attempts to introduce salmon into Australia, and the general transmission of fish-spawn and fish-fry were the topics next discussed, Mr. Buckland exhibiting eggs which had been experimentally kept in a block of ice for 90 days still alive; and another batch kept 59 days. He also showed spawn of grayling trout received on the evening of his lecture from Switzerland, and finally referred to the important results attained by artificial pisciculture in France; and the annual value of fish exported and imported at various places. The images of the young fish, transparent enough to show the action of their lungs, heart, and circulation of blood, were, in the course of the lecture, beautifully exhibited on the screen through Dr. Tyndall's admirable manipulation of the electric light microscope.

Last week Mr. Alexander Herschel delivered at the same institution a discourse upon "Luminous Meteors." The class of shooting-stars and fireballs, included under the term, have been occasionally and improperly illustrated by the reputed appearances of globe-lightning. The occurrence of these discharges is not, however, sufficiently supported by evidence to serve for the explanation of fireballs, nor are the circumstances of their supposed production analogous to those under which meteors usually appear. The heights and velocities of eleven fireballs, which passed over England in the two years 1861-3, were calculated for the British Association of Science, and from those it appears that 196 and 30 miles high are the extreme limits of the appearance of the meteors, and 65 and 15 miles high the limits of disappearance. In the rare air at these heights electrical discharge is always extremely feeble; but, on the contrary meteors are occasionally dazzling by day, and sometimes brighter than the full moon at night. The fireball which exploded over Lancaster, in December, 1861, was equal to a shell of inflamed gas forty yards in diameter, and two feet thick, near the front of which a small parcel of solid substance may be supposed to have been placed, moving at a speed of 12 or 15 miles in a second; but the light may have been stronger than this and the size much smaller. The train of sparks pursued this fireball sluggishly, like smoke behind a flame. From the recent experiments described in Paris, upon the dissociation of water by heat, and from the elementary spectra perceived in compound gases by Dr. Plucker, it is conjectured that the heat of compressed air may completely destroy the chemical affinities of the solid meteoric surface, and cause the train of sparks and the phosphorescent streak by a slow and gradual recombustion of the elements in the rear of the meteor. The annual epoch of shooting-stars on August 10th was first pointed out in this country in the year 1827, while that of November 13th was indicated in America, by Professor Denison Olmsted, in 1836. The heights and velocities of shootingstars have been found quite similar to those of fireballs, and like them always descending towards the earth. The falls of stones or aerolites are always preceded by a fireball, and although from daylight or a cloudy sky this may escape notice, a detonation is usually heard, followed at some intervally continued concussions and the fall of stones. To illustrate the history of these stones, of which 111 examples are now exhibited at the British Museum, thin sections of them, prepared by Professor Maskelyne for the microscope, were presented by Professor Tyndall on the screen, when the metallic and other ingredients peculiar to the stones were plainly seen. The rotation of the electric discharge about powerful electric poles, and other experiments illustrative of the phenomena of the Aurora, were also introduced into the lecture.

Those who are interested in the varied life-forms of the different regions of our earth—and the public at large, judging by the thousands who visit the magnificent Regent's Park menagerie, must be regarded *en masse* as taking the liveliest and most inquisitive interest—will be gratified by the report made, on Tuesday last, by the Council of the Zoological Society of London, of the flourishing condition of its finances, and the satisfactory state of its stock. The number of visitors to the garden during the past year was 682,205, the income £27,397 5s. 6d. The naturalist, however, will turn to the report with other motives besides those of interest in the society's affluence. One of the most interesting of these topics are the species bred in the gardens during the past year. There were amongst the mammalia—the Arabian baboon, wolf, silver fox, African civet-cat, lion, tiger, leopard, puma, Polar bear; wapiti, Persian, Japanese, sambur, Rusa, and hog deers, alpaca, Punjab wild sheep, doudad, eland, yak, zebu, peccary, hyrax, agouti, Australian hapalote, vulpine opossum; amongst the birds were various pigeons, swans, fowls, ducks, pheasants, geese, and paroquets, the weaver-bird, kaleege, Cape francolin, mooruk, American rhea, Mahtchourian crane, and the herring-gull. The only reptile recorded is the American water-viper.

At the last meeting of the Institute of British Architects, a letter was read from Lieut.-Gen. Knollys, announcing that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had consented to become patron of the Institute. Mr. William Lightly, the honorary secretary of the Architectural Publication Society, called attention to the photographs of the sculptures of Wells Cathedral, just issued by that society, and taken specially for its members. A paper was then read, "On the Crypt and Chapter House of Worcester Cathedral," by the Rev. Professor Wills, detailing some most interesting discoveries made by him during recent researches prosecuted under unusually favourable circumstances, caused by the work of restoration now in progress at that cathedral. He described the unique and beautiful arrangements of the Norman arcades and vaulting of the apsidal east-end of the Crypt, which he considered presented some curious analogies with, and probably gave the idea for, the vaulted chapter-house with central columns, which became so beautiful and distinctive a feature of the English cathedral buildings. Some peculiarities in the vaulting and the mode of its construction were also minutely described, whence it appeared that the ribs, visible beneath, were formed in plaster over rough cores left purposely in the masonry to receive the arch. The chapter-house was originally a Norman structure, which, becoming ruinous from the thrust of the vaulting, was altered in a peculiarly scientific manner by the architect of the Perpendicular period, who cased it externally, built projecting buttresses at the angles, and added windows and vaulting in the new style, preserving, nevertheless, the internal Norman casing, central columns, and parts of the original vaulting. The elaborate polychromatic treatment of masonry in white and green freestone of this portion is almost unique, and certainly unequalled by any existing examples of its class of so early a date.

## SIR G. C. LEWIS ON GOVERNMENT.*

(*From the London Review, April 25.*)

SOME new and melancholy interest is given to the little treatise, which we propose to notice here, by the too early and lamented death of its learned and sagacious author. Fate has willed that this "Dialogue on the best Form of Government" should be, such as it is, the last literary product of the mature thought of Sir G. C. Lewis; and though it advances no pretensions to being a methodical and exhaustive discussion of the subject, yet it will in nowise diminish the reputation of a man who, in a somewhat brief political career, administered more than one great department of the State with success, while he held a conspicuous place among the speculative political thinkers of his time. Rare is the union in one man of political power and philosophy; and this was the new feature in society which, above all things, Plato desired to see. "Never," he says, in his immortal "Dialogue of the Republic," "will mankind be delivered from evil,—never will states and individuals be happy, till the true philosophers, now despised and rejected of men, are compelled, whether they like it or no, to undertake the government of states or until the present rulers of the world become divinely inspired with a true love of true wisdom." And by this happy change alone did he hope to establish and maintain what he himself conceived to be the best form of government. The late Secretary of State was just such a man as Plato would have delighted to place among the "guardians" of his ideal republic. Of simple aod temperate habits,—kind and just and true in all his dealings,—of great natural capacity, developed to its highest point by severe, unceasing study,—comparatively indifferent to the power and the honour and the glory which this world can bestow, and loving best to linger in the regions of speculative thought,—it is scarcely too much to say of him, that he was the living image of an ideal governor of the state as painted by the fancy of the old Greek philosopher. The quality, however, in which especially Sir G. C. Lewis overtopped other men, was the exquisite fairness of his mind. Some, though very few, among his contemporaries, may have been as learned—others certainly surpassed him in power of imagination—and he was deficient in that half mental, half moral stuff out of which the great leaders of men are made; but in the passionless serenity of his intellect, his calm breadth of view, his freedom from prejudice, and the even balance of his judgment, he was second to none. This singular fairness of his mind is breathed through every line of the "Dialogue on the Best Form of Government."

"I have supposed," he says in his preface, "the dialogue to take place in our own time and country, between four Englishmen, belonging to the educated class. My object has been to conceive each of the three recognized forms—Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy—as represented by a sincere partizan, and to attribute to him such arguments as a judicious advocate might properly use. I have attempted, in succession, to place each government in the light in which it would be regarded by an enthusiastic admirer, and to suggest all the strongest objections to the other governments which the advocates of each would naturally urge. My aim has been to conduct the controversy in such a manner as to represent the strength of each case; but I have not endeavoured to exhaust the subject." . . . . "As the best mode of accomplishing this object, I have selected the dialogue form, which affords facilities for bringing on the stage the advocates of conflicting opinions, without any attempt at a decision, or at leading, or the reader to a dogmatic result." . . . . . "The philosophical dialogue possesses peculiar advantages for presenting distinctly, and in a small compass, the opposite arguments on an unsettled question. It is neither a debate nor a conversation. It has not the long speeches of the one, or the incoherent rambling and extemporaneous character of the other. It enjoys the benefit of the dramatic style, and it enables conflicting arguments to be put forward with an appearance of conviction on each side."

What Sir G. C. Lewis attempted in his dialogue, that he has done. Whatever form of government he may himself have preferred, his own predilections are carefully hidden out of sight; and no unworthy arguments are placed in the mouth of either of the three rival partizans. The diction of the dialogue is clear and easy; the historical illustrations are varied and apposite; and the general cast and tone of the discussion bear the impress of a mind which had studied men as well as books, and had been conversant with the practical conduct of affairs.

The scene of the dialogue is laid in the house of a certain "Crito," who sets the ball of discussion rolling. Himself denying that there is any one form of government which is best for every state, he invites his three guests, who agree only in thinking that there is bnt one best form of government, to advocate the claims of that form to which each has given his entire and unswerving allegiance. In reply to Crito's challenge, Monarchicus undertakes to prove that monarchy is the one best form of government for all states; and for a first proof, appeals to the universal testimony of mankind in all ages and countries. "The great majority of nations," he says, "always have been, and are now, governed as monarchies." To this sweeping assertion, Aristocraticus takes exception as being in point of fact untrue and contradicted by history read aright; and it becomes necessary to arrive at some common understanding with respect to the meaning of the term "monarchy." Aristocraticus, dividing governments into monarchiea and republics—"by a monarchy understanding a government in which one person is practically sovereign; and by a republic understanding a government in which the sovereignty is divided among a body of persons"—places limited or constitutional monarchies in the category of republics, while Monarchicus claims them for his own by right of their very name, and on the ground of those dynastic and social privileges which place a constitutional monarch on a level with his autocratic brother, and of that hatred which both alike arouse in the democrat. Monarchicus, however, is ready to abandon constitutional monarchies, as being far too few in number to weaken the strength of his argument drawn from the testimony of mankind. But reason, as well as experience, is all on the side of monarchy. The very simplicity of the machine commends it to the use of all nations, whatever may be their degree of civilization. The rapidity, the consistency, the firmness, and the stability, which are the fruits of unity in government, more than outweigh the dangers and evils of singleness of power. "A monarchy *may* be, but a republic *must* be, unwisely governed;" for in every legislative assembly the wise and good are in a minority, and the exercise of their wisdom and virtue is perpetually fettered by the necessity of obtaining the consent of the majority—who, unhappily, are inferior to them in everything but political power. Can, indeed, any contrivance for obtaining a right decision be more absurd than that of decision by a majority,—counting votes instead of weighing them? Nor is this all,—for wherever the political power is divided among a body of men, rivalries and factious conflicts are the inevitable result. While, therefore, a republic *must* be afflicted by these evils, the monarch, if he be a good one, as he *may* be, dwelling above the atmosphere of conflicting passions, will bear beneficent rule without let or hindrance, consulting only the voices of wisdom and justice.

To all this Aristocraticus replies that absolute monarchs, living in constant peril of their lives, are prone to cruelty, the child of fear; and, moreover, the undivided possession of sovereignty is an ordeal out of which only a very rare nature comes unscathed. To this is due the evil reputation which belongs to kings as a class. The vital principle of government for which Aristocraticus contends is "plurality of persons, as opposed to unity, for the possession of the sovereign power." Thus the exercise of power is placed beyond the reach of purely personal and individual passions; and the student of history meets at every step some tale of horror, which has grown out of the anger, lust or jealousy of absolute rulers. But "in a corporate sovereignty, the exercise of the supreme power can only be influenced by those feelings, passions, interests, and motives which belong to several persons in common." To the Greeks, who held despotism in abhorrence, belongs the honour of having invented corporate government, but they failed in the application of the principle. "They either divided the entire sovereignty among a few men, determined by birth or wealth, or they divided it among the entire body of free citizens." And thus it was left for modern times to discover "the philosopher's stone of politics,"—the representative-system. The best form of government, therefore, in the judgment of Aristocraticus, is, as it were, "an aristocratico-democratic representative constitution, provided it be understood that the aristocratic element is real and not fictitious or formal, and that the aristocratic class has a substantive voice in the government." Pure democracy, like pure monarchy, is fraught with evil, because it is founded on a false principle, namely, that all men are equally competent to be judges of public affairs, which they are not, and never will be. The working classes have not the knowledge, the intelligence, and the "proprietary feeling" which are requisite for the proper use of political power. Tutelage is, therefore, necessary for the lower orders; and the real interests of those orders are safer in the hands of an enlightened aristocracy, than they would be if committed to their own unfettered control.

These latter arguments are expressed by Aristocraticus in controversy with the third partizan, Democraticus. Being the advocate of unmixed democracy, he maintains that a section of the community cannot, any more than a single man, be safely entrusted with the entire sovereignty; for the aristocracy, like the monarch, will pursue their own interests at the expense of the people. No theory of government, according to him, is sound "which is not founded upon mistrust." "Democracy rests upon this basis, and gives no man credit for good intentions. It neutralizes his sinister interests by merging him in the majority;" and the advocate of democracy is in no wise driven to maintain that all men are equally competent judges of public affairs; it is enough for his purpose that all men are sufficiently competent judges for the exercise of the electoral suffrage in choosing representatives. To deny that some races and nations are utterly unfit for democratic representative institutions is a doctrine inconsistent with religion, for it supposes, without warrant, a natural inequality in mankind; and if democracy has only been too rarely found among men, this rarity is owing to its excellence. Simply because it is the best form of government, the governing classes have selfishly used their power to prevent its establishment. Yet, notwithstanding their efforts, it will surely spread over the face of the earth; for "democracy is the natural goal of all civilized society. As men become more intelligent and orderly, the dislike of artificial and legal distinctions increases, and the desire of equality is strengthened."

Such are the main arguments advanced by the three disputants in behalf of that form of government which each believes to be the only panacea for human ills; and as the dialogue grows, there gather round the central stems diverse appreciations of passages in history and existing institutions, and the exchange of conflicting opinions on hereditary privileges, the feudal system, the ballot, the government of dependencies, the working of federal and state institutions in America, the possibility of a millennium of peace, and other kindred topics. These, the undergrowth as it were of the dialogue, we have not space to notice at greater length; but perhaps the chief interest of the discussion will be found in them. Very few, if any, Englishmen of the present day are likely to agree with Monarchicus, at least as far as their own country is concerned; more, no doubt, would agree with Democraticus; but a large majority, probably, would range themselves under the banner of Aristocraticus, while all, we may believe, would share Crito's conviction, that it is hopelessly impossible to establish any best form of government applicable to all communities. The design, which alone the three partizans have in common, of thrusting each his own favourite government upon all states alike, making no allowance for habit, association and historical recollections, is on the very face of it absurd. To discuss and settle the form of government to be adopted without any reference to the wishes of the community, as did the Persian conspirators in Herodotus, would in these days be an idle childish form of procedure, that could only suggest itself to the King of Prussia and a few fanatical *doctrinaires*.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, we are loth to believe that there is no best form of government, no ideal commonwealth towards which all societies should look and guide their steps as towards a polar star. Some may be nearer, others farther; but towards it, when found, all should tend. In a search for the best form of government, it is as well to start with some tolerably definite conception of the objects of government, about which the speakers in Sir G. C. Lewis's dialogue have not a word to say from beginning to end. Stating it broadly, we may say that the object of government should be to make the governed as healthy, intelligent and virtuous as they are capable of being made; in short, to make the sum total of happiness in the community as large as possible, for all are agreed that health, intelligence, and virtue are the fundamental elements of happiness, out of which other blessings will assuredly flow both to states and individuals. There is, however, the happiness of cabbages and sheep, as well as the happiness of good, enlightened, and active men and women; and we must take care that government tends to promote happiness in its higher form. Despotic government, if prolonged without relaxation through a succession of able and virtuous rulers, would raise the governed to no higher condition than of contented but dependent children; and for this reason Mr. J. S. Mill has, in his treatise on Representative Government, entered a vehement protest against the common saying, that if a good despot could be ensured, despotic monarchy would be the best form of government. This he looks upon "as a radical and most pernicious misconception of what good government is;" and we will conclude with quoting the summary of his masterly and exhaustive argument:—

"From these accumulated considerations," he says, "it is evident that the only government which can fully satisfy all the exigencies of the social state, is one in which the whole people participate; that any participation even the smallest public function, is useful; that the participation should everywhere be as great as the general degree of improvement of the community will allow, and that nothing less can be ultimately desirable than the admission of all to a share in the sovereign power of the state. But since all cannot, in a community exceeding a single small town, participate personally in any but some very minor portions of the public business, it follows, that the ideal type of a perfect government must be representative."

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* A Dialogue on the Best Form of Government. By the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis. Parker, Son, & Bourn.

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## Auction Announcements.

### DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Turkey Red Prints, Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, &c. &c.

### FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1863.

### MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 12th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4½ P.M. in Dewa Gungadhur's Cotton Depot, Colaba, about 31 Candies of damaged Cotton.

### FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghton, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th June 1863.

### RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, a Double Barrelled Gun by Richards and a Double Barrelled Rifle by W. Pitchard and Sons, both fitted up in Mahogany Cases, a Mahogany square and a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, a Hunting Saddle, a few Articles of Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General.

A lot of Silver Spoons and Forks, and Sundries, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Burn, and a Double Barrelled Gun by Smith Elder & Co., and sundries belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. George Heaves.

### FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Rodds, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June 1863.

### CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Madapollams, Shirtings, Longcloths, T Cloths, &c., a few Bales Twists.

In a Godown in the Fort opposite the Hydraulic Press.

5 Boras Wool.
22 Bison Hides.
2 Docras Cotton Picking.

And at 2 P.M., on the Elphinstone Bunder.

534 Buffaloe Horns.
198 Bags Coriander Seeds.

*By order of the Owner, at their Rooms.*

100 Baskets Sugar Candy.

On account, and at the risk of Hurgovun Humthabhoy, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.

I F B 183 to 186. 4 Cases 240 Pieces T. Red Jaconets.
374 to 375. 2 „ 120 „ „
381. 1 „ 57 „ „
290. 1 „ 100 „ Mulls.
326, 329, 331. 3 „ 300 „ „
180. 1 „ 60 „ Garments.
341. 1 „ 60 „ „

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters.

N O 28 Patent Bales Cotton.

The above bales have been damaged by salt water in consequence of the boat having capsized on the 5th June while proceeding to the Ship *Henry Moore*.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON LEASEHOLD GROUND.

*By order of the Owner and on account of first Purchaser.*

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction on the spot, all that valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with substantial House and Premises, standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, lately vacated by the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., containing by admeasurement 7123 square yards, be the same little more or less, bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the low ground lying between the same and Malabar Hill road, on or towards the West by the road called the Napeon Road, on or towards the North by the House of Ragoonathdass Ramlall with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

ALSO.

On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parce lof Ground, together with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4367 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the old road to Malabar Hill, commonly called and known by the name name of "Seeree," on or towards the South formerly the property of John Yuill, Esq., on or towards the East by the bridge of Malabar Hill which separate it from the property of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, on or towards the West by the public road called Napier Road, with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

For the full particulars for the above both the properties. apply to

### FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats, price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ........................................ Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ........................................ Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

Bombay, 12th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

### MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz :—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear*.
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

MRS. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

### JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Perambulators with Apron | | Rs. | 28 |
| Do. | Do. ...... best „ | „ | 36 |
| Do. | Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides | „ | 36 |
| Do. | Do. ...... Carpet lined | „ | 40 |
| Do. | Do. ...... with Hood, best | „ | 60 |
| Double Perambulators, with Apron | | „ | 32 |
| Do. | Do. ............ Do. | „ | 35 |
| Do. | Do. ............ best | „ | 38 |
| Do. | Do. ............ Imitation Cane Sides | „ | 40 |
| Do. | Do. ............ With Hood, best | „ | 65 |
| Do. | Do. ............ best Imitation Cane Sides | „ | 54 |

CLOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American 1-day Clocks | | Rs. | 8 |
| Do. 8 „ | Do. | „ | 15 |
| Do. 1 „ | Tudor Clocks with Alarm | „ | 14 |
| Do. 8 „ | Do. do. | „ | 20 |

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

### FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Treble Balls | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Do. Double do. | 3 | 12 |
| Do. Youth's do. | 3 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. | 1 | 8 |
| Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats | 11 | 0 |
| Do. Malacca, do. do. | 8 | 0 |
| Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. | 5 | 0 |
| Do. Boys' Bats, various prices. | | |
| Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled | 6 | 8 |
| Do. Boys' do, various prices. | | |

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2½ ins., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; ) (CUT; ) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
*To screw on Flat.*) (*To let in Flush.*)

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each... „ 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ........................ Rs. 175 0

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES,

*Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.*

CASH BOXES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toilet — 6 long, | 3½ wide, | 2¼ deep | ......each...Rs. | 18 | 0 |
| No. 00 — 7½ „ | 4½ „ | 3 „ | ...... „ | 20 | 0 |
| No. 1 — 9 „ | 5½ „ | 3½ „ | ...... „ | 21 | 0 |
| No. 2 — 9¾ „ | 6 „ | 3¾ „ | ...... „ | 23 | 0 |
| No. 3 — 10½ „ | 6 „ | 4 „ | ...... „ | 25 | 0 |
| No. 4 — 12 „ | 7 „ | 5 „ | ...... „ | 28 | 0 |
| No. 5 — 13 „ | 8 „ | 5½ „ | ...... „ | 32 | 0 |

PAPER BOXES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 — 14½ long, | 9 wide, | 5½ deep | ......each...Rs. | 25 | 0 |
| No. 2 — 15½ „ | 9½ „ | 6½ „ | ...... „ | 28 | 0 |
| No. 3 — 17½ „ | 10½ „ | 7½ „ | ...... „ | 33 | 0 |
| No. 4 — 19 „ | 12½ „ | 7½ „ | ...... „ | 39 | 0 |

DEED BOXES.

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| No. 1 — 13¾ long, | 9½ wide, | 8¼ deep | ......each...Rs. | 23 | 0 |
| No. 3 — 16¾ „ | 12½ „ | 11 „ | ...... „ | 30 | 0 |
| No. 6 — 23¾ „ | 16½ „ | 16½ „ | ...... „ | 45 | 0 |

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16¾ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

*Per Overland Mail.*

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

## Insurances, &c.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Bonus declared at the Meeting held in London on the 24th December 1862 (being a cash appropriation of the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds to High-scale Policy-holders entitled to participate in the Profits on the 31st December 1861) is now in course of payment. Those interested who may not have received circulars are requested to apply to

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 10th June 1863.

### ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

*Established* 1838.

*For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,

*And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.*

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed........................£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital........................................£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds...£ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed ........................................................£1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

*Local Board of Management.*

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

*Medical Officer.*
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

*Solicitors.*
Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.

*Agents.*—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co

*Bankers.*
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

*Secretary.*
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F. S. S.

This Company (under the name of the Medical, Invalid and General Life Assurance Society) was the first many years ago, to introduce a liberal and enlightened system of Assurance in India, simply requiring an adequate rate of premium for the risk incurred.

That such a course continues to be appreciated by the public, the annexed extract from the Report of the Directors of the Indian Branch for the year 1862, fully proves. Attention is invited to the very large amount of business transacted, and to the satisfactory position of the Branch generally.

EXTRACT.

The Directors in submitting their Report have much pleasure in intimating to the Policy-holders and the Public that the operations of the Branch during the past year exhibit an increase in the new business, and a decrease in the claims, contrasted with the transactions of the preceding year, the New Policies issued being in number 678 yielding Annual Premiums amounting to Rs. 1,64,869-8-6, against 609 Policies giving in Annual Premiums Rs. 1,33,678-5-7 and the claims by death amount to Rs. 5,01,183 against Rs. 6,24,100 in the year 1861.

The following extract from the Reports of the Auditors, Messrs. Charles F. Burgett, E. A. Flinders, and S. F. Seymour, indicates the position and progress of the Branch during the year :—

"(1.) There have been received 772 Proposals for assurance, amounting to Rupees 42,12,340, of which 99, for assurances amounting to Rupees 5,38,425, have been declined.

"(2.) There have been issued 678 new Policies for fresh assurances, assuring Rupees 35,22,070, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,64,869-8-6.

"(3.) There have been adjusted 71 Claims on 65 lives for the aggregate sum of Rupees 5,01,183.

"(4.) The Cancelments from all causes amount to Rupees 19,39,784, the relative Annual Income on which was Rupees 91,847-2-11.

"(5.) The Policies in force on 31st December 1862 are in number 2,970, assuring Rupees 1,67,79,285, and yield in Annual Premiums Rupees 7,74,883-14-8.

"(6.) The gross Investments, all of which stand in three names, amount to Rupees 18,78,934, including Cash and Bank Balances Rupees 13,67,986-14-0 being in Government Securities.

The above extract relates to the Indian Branch only, and is quite independent of the extensive business carried on in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-early, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

| Age. | Civil. | | | | | | Military. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | | Half-yearly. | | | Monthly. | | |
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. |
| 20 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| 50 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 11 |
| 60 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 2 |

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

BONUS.

That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.

The next Investigation will apply to participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864. The proportion of Profits applicable to future divisions will be 80 per cent.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold mohur for their Reports.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to London for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

*Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.*

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th June, 1863.

**N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.**

### THE CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857.

*Directors.*

W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
A. M. RITCHIE, Esq.
J. G. COLEMAN, Esq.
J. MACKENZIE, Esq.
J. OAKES, Esq.
Rev. A. R. FENNELL, A. B.
N. MORRISON, Esq.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

*Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras.*
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO,

*Solicitors in Madras:* Messrs. BOYSON AND MILLER.

*Agents in London:* Messrs ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM AND CO.

*Agents in Calcutta.*
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

*Agents in Bombay.*
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM AND CO.

THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate wil become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—In every way suited for Coffee Cultivation: A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into Cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta;—or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

## Insurances, &c.

### THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND, £2,122,828.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1863.

### SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.

—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

### THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,

*Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110*

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

*Directors.*

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrisons & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)

*Manager of Fire Department.*—HENRY THOMSON.
*Actuary.*—W. P. PATTISON.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
*Bankers.*—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
*Secretary.*—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

## Business Announcements.

### TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.

—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount or prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

### SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

beg to say that they have now on hand every description of Photographic materials, &c., beautiful specimens of stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs, Rich French Wall Papers, new design, a variety of large Magic Lantern Slides, moveable double glasses by Carpenter and Westley, Stereoscopes and Stereocopic views for ditto of superior quality, Gilt moulding for frames of sizes.

Hummum Street, 8th May, 1863.

### BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)

—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFE FITTINGS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery

BASSETT & Co.

### ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz :—

Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

### C. STEPHENS & SONS.

—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skil if required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge,
Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

### RED BOOT MART,

Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

*N. B.*—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount. (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for paymen t

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

### TO LET,

the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

10th April, 1863.

### SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.

—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dotounn, near Simla.

### ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers,

have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

### ROSSELET & Co.,

received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

### ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand,

a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

### JUST ARRIVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| —Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London | Rs. 4 to 12 |
| Sponges | 1 to 20 |
| Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.) | 3 to 5 |
| Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen) | 12 to 36 |
| Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes | 2 to 20 |
| Thermometers | 2 to 5 |

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

### ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice

| | |
|---|---|
| Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. | 50 |
| Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from | 20 to 35 |
| Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. | 4 to 40 |
| Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved | 25 to 30 |
| A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from | 20 to 50 |
| Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever | 700 |
| Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever | 600 |
| Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds | 400 |
| 2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved | 300 |

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.

Walking Sticks do. do.

Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.

And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

### DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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